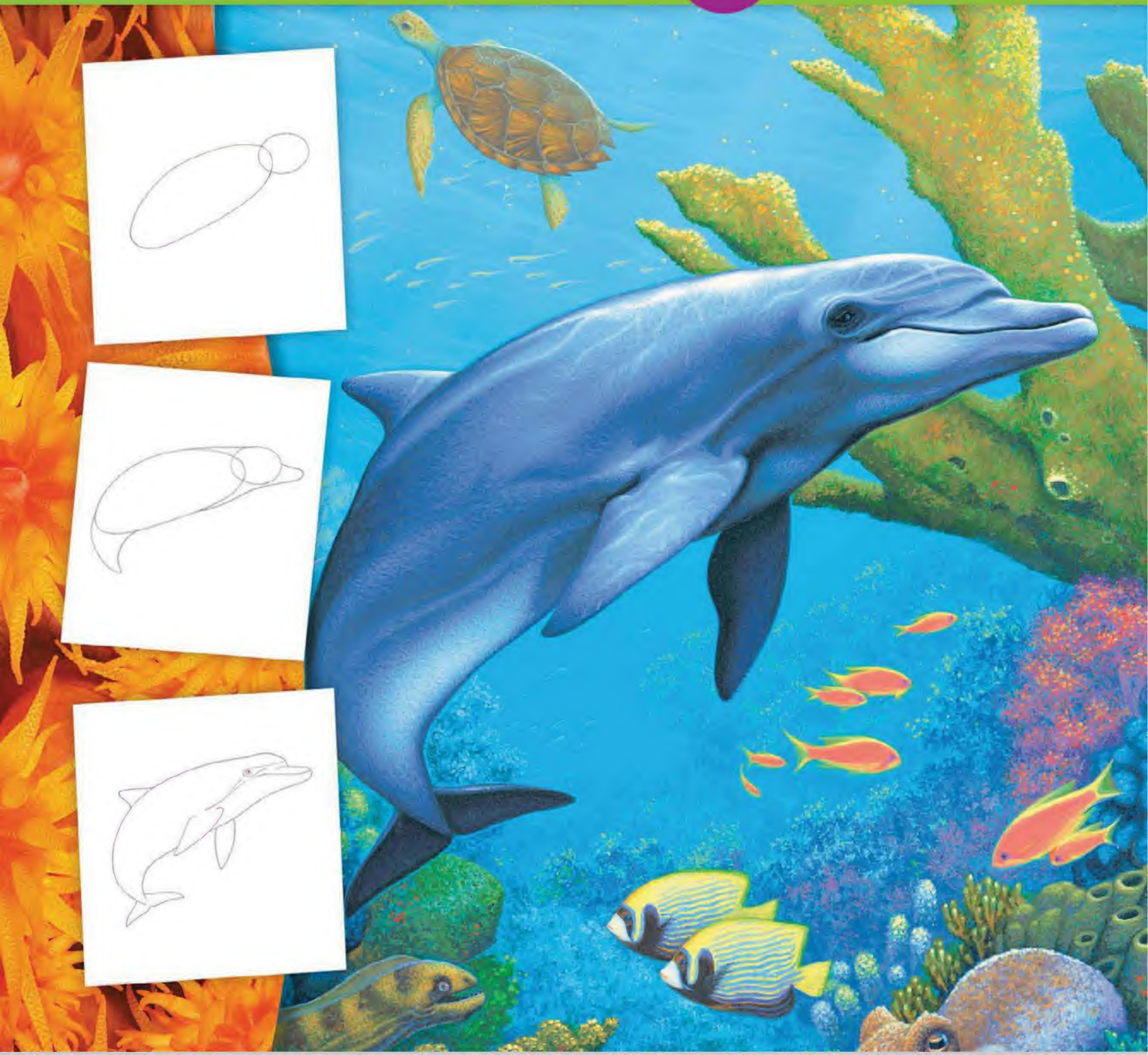


Walter Foster

learn
to
draw

sea creatures

Step-by-step instructions for **25** ocean animals





www.walterfoster.com
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learn to draw

sea creatures

**Learn to draw and color 25 favorite
ocean animals, step by easy step,
shape by simple shape!**

Illustrated by Russell Farrell

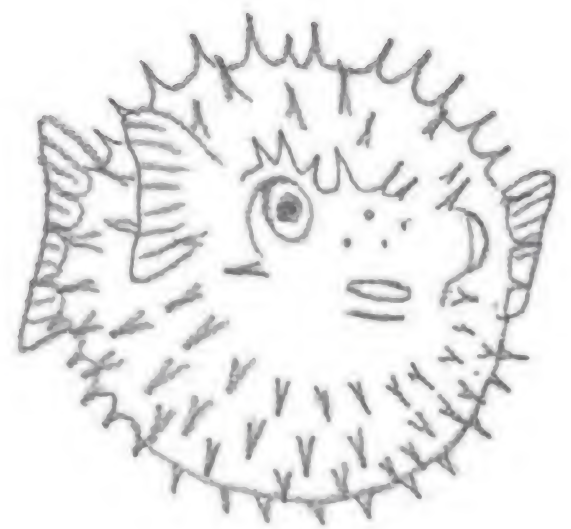
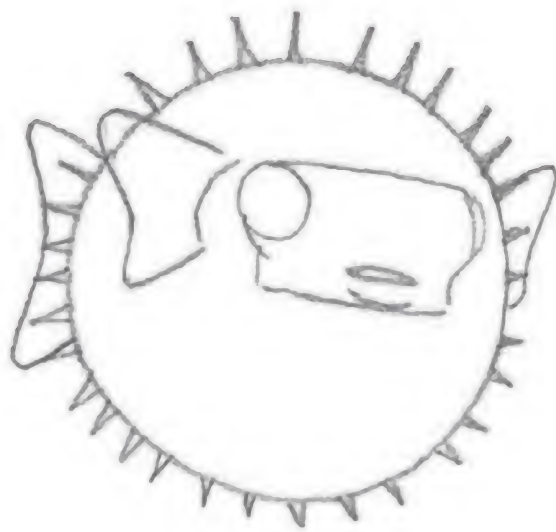


Getting Started

When you look closely at the drawings in this book, you'll notice that they're made up of basic shapes, such as circles, triangles, and rectangles. To draw all your underwater favorites, just start with simple shapes as you see here. It's easy and fun!

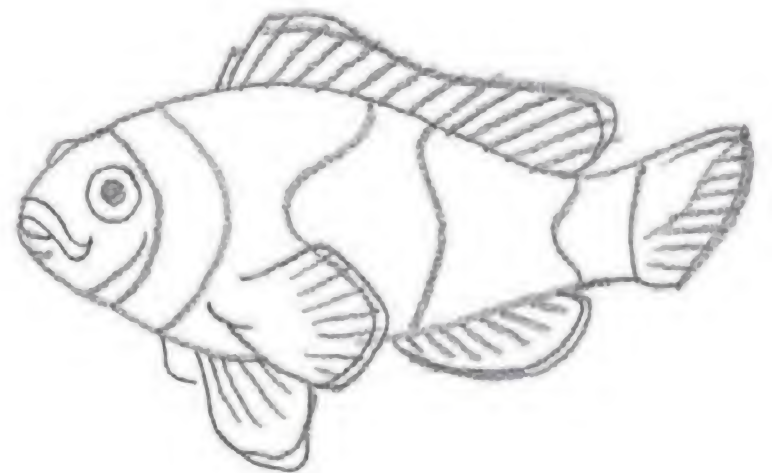
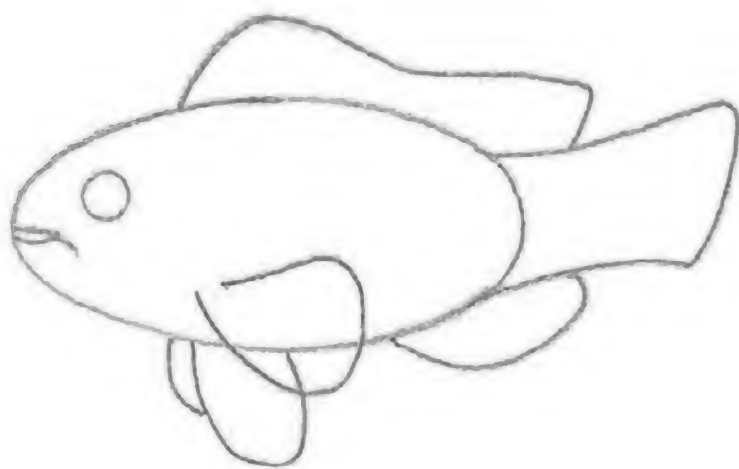
Circles

are used to draw eyes, heads, and round bodies.



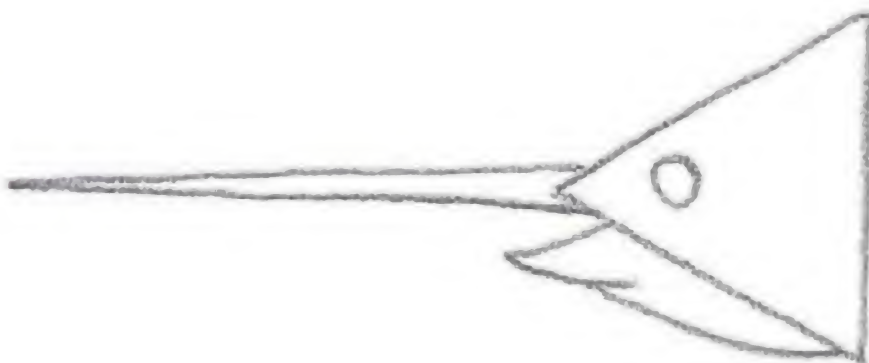
Ovals

are good for drawing sea creature profiles.



Triangles

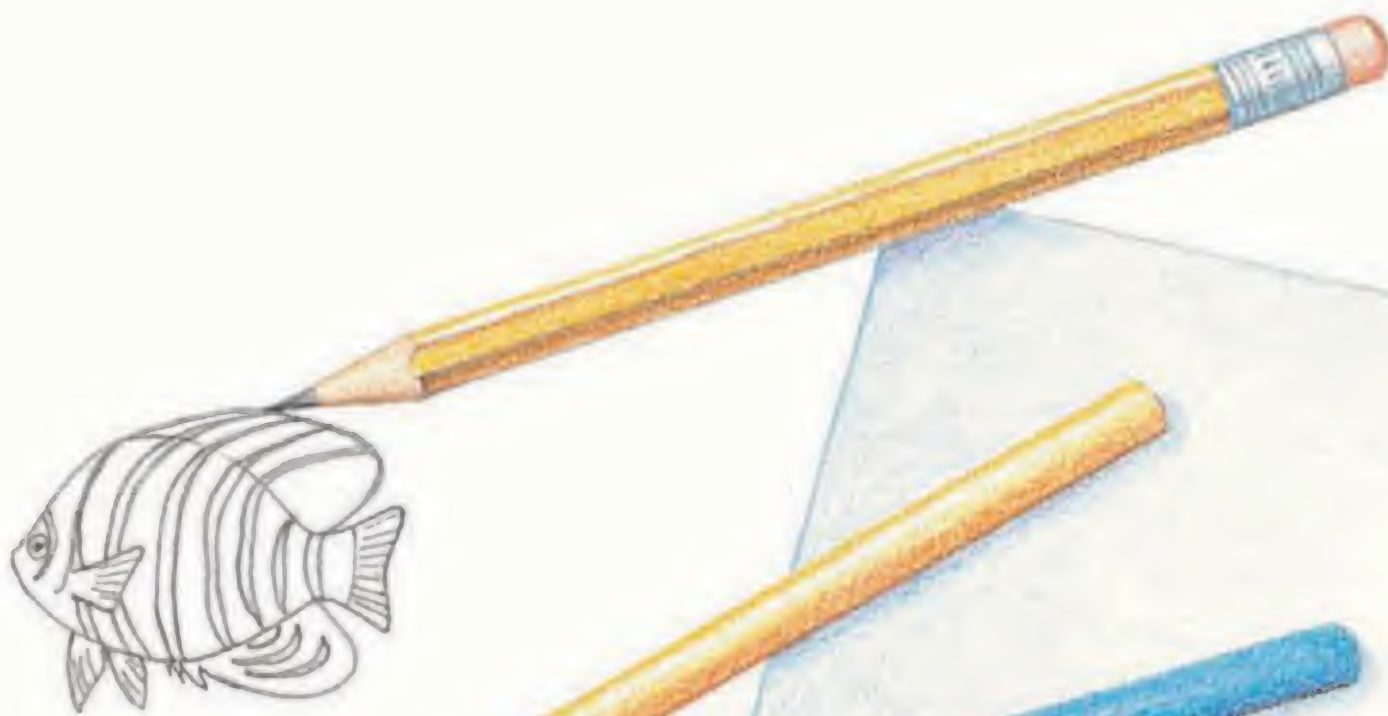
are best for drawing the heads of some fish.



COLORING TIPS

There's more than one way to bring your ocean friends to life on paper—you can use crayons, markers, or colored pencils. Just be sure you have plenty of good seaworthy colors—blue, green, and purple, plus yellow and orange.

Pencil



Colored pencil



Crayon

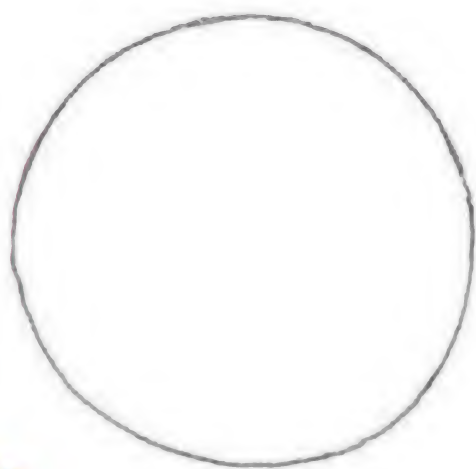


Marker

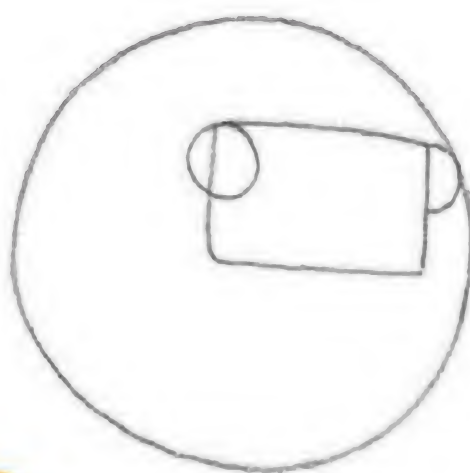


PUFFER

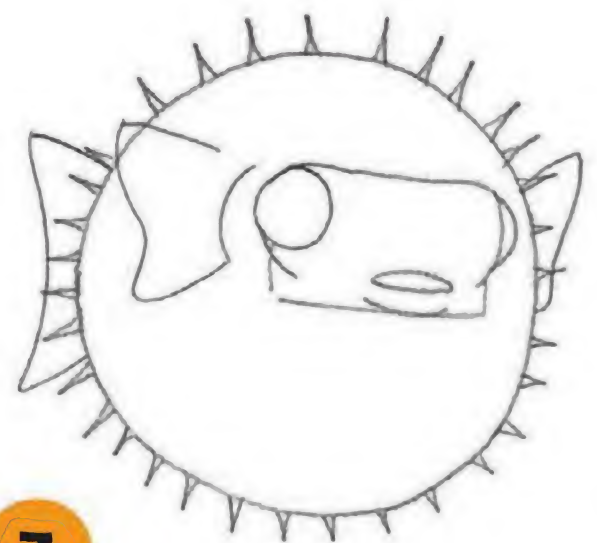
The body of the puffer is one of the simplest shapes of all sea creatures—its body is nearly a perfect circle!



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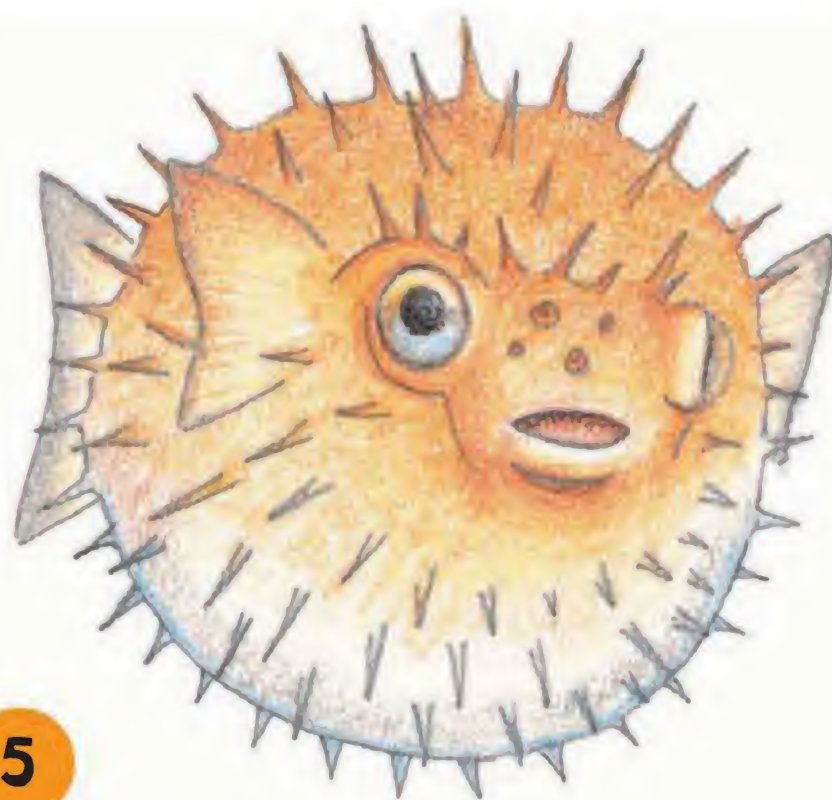
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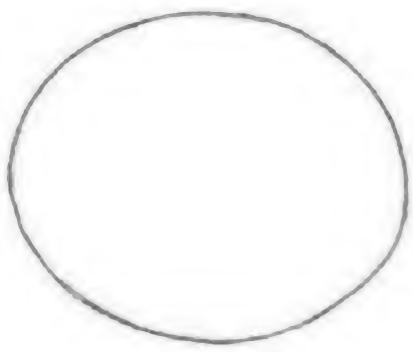
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FUN FACT

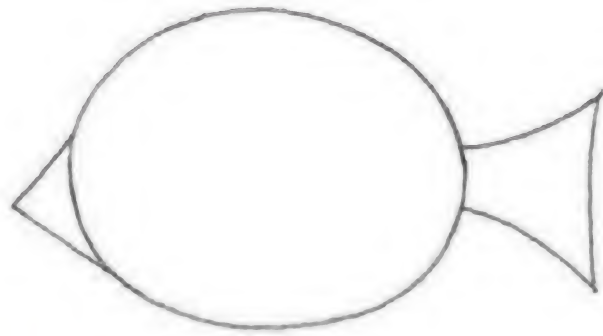
With all the predators in the ocean, many fish have adapted unique ways to defend themselves. The puffer (also called the "blowfish" or "swellfish") can fill itself up with air or water to become a round, spiky ball, making it very difficult for a predator to swallow!

ANGELFISH

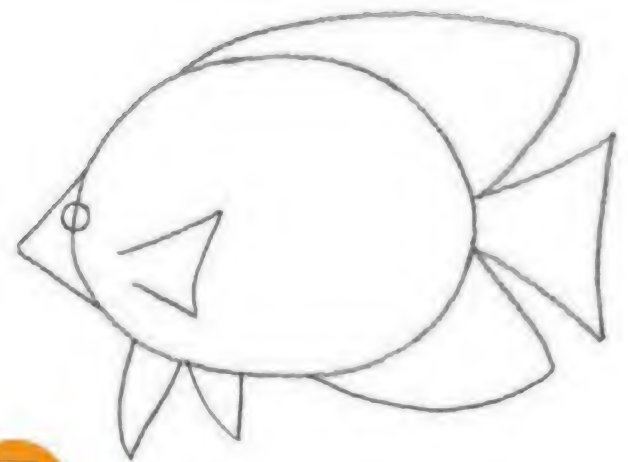
An elegant creature, this tropical fish is known for its vibrant stripes of color.



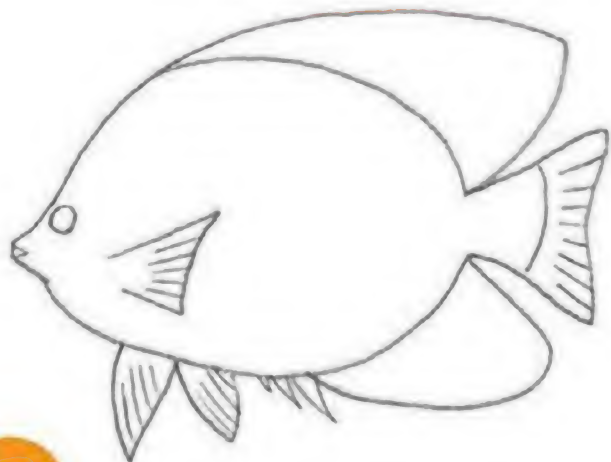
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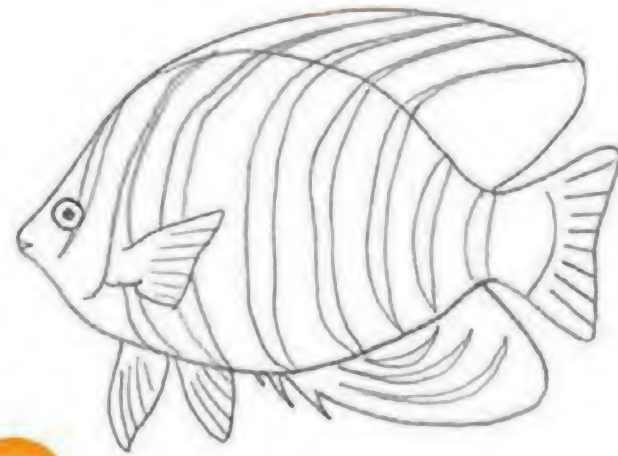
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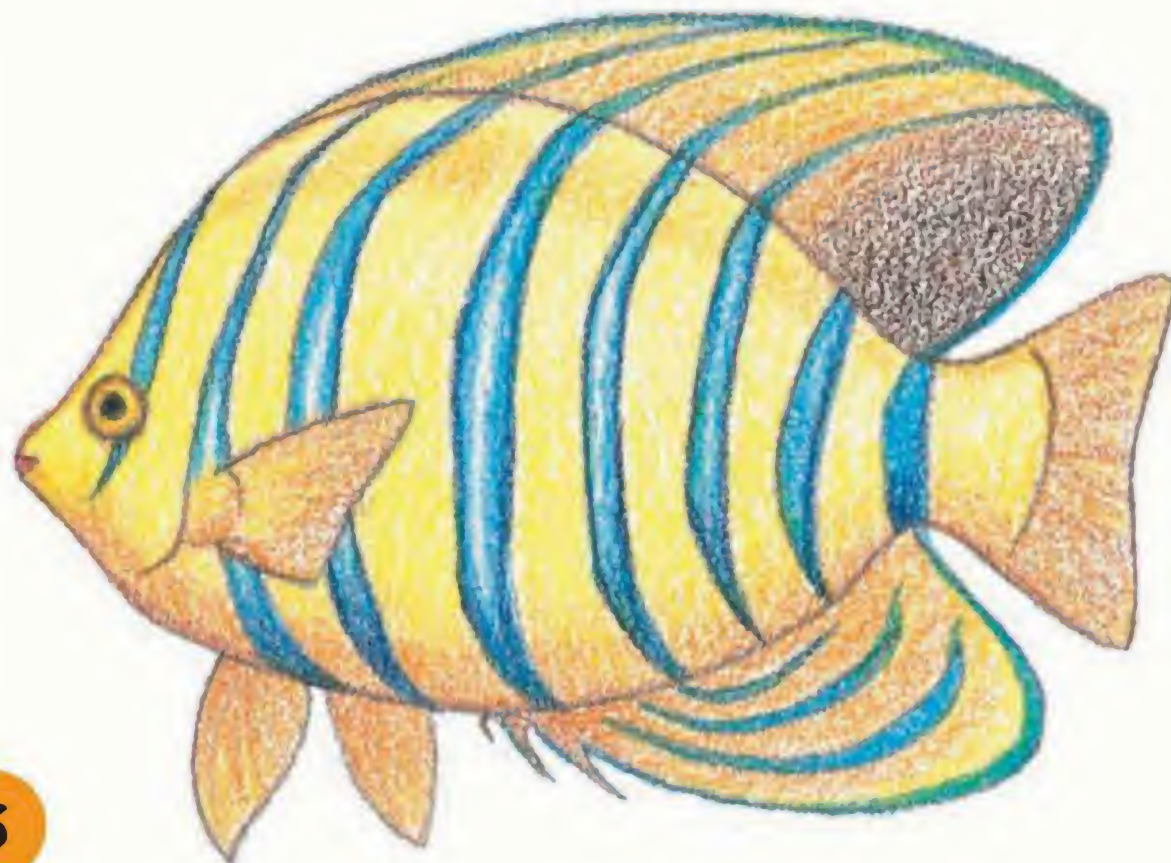
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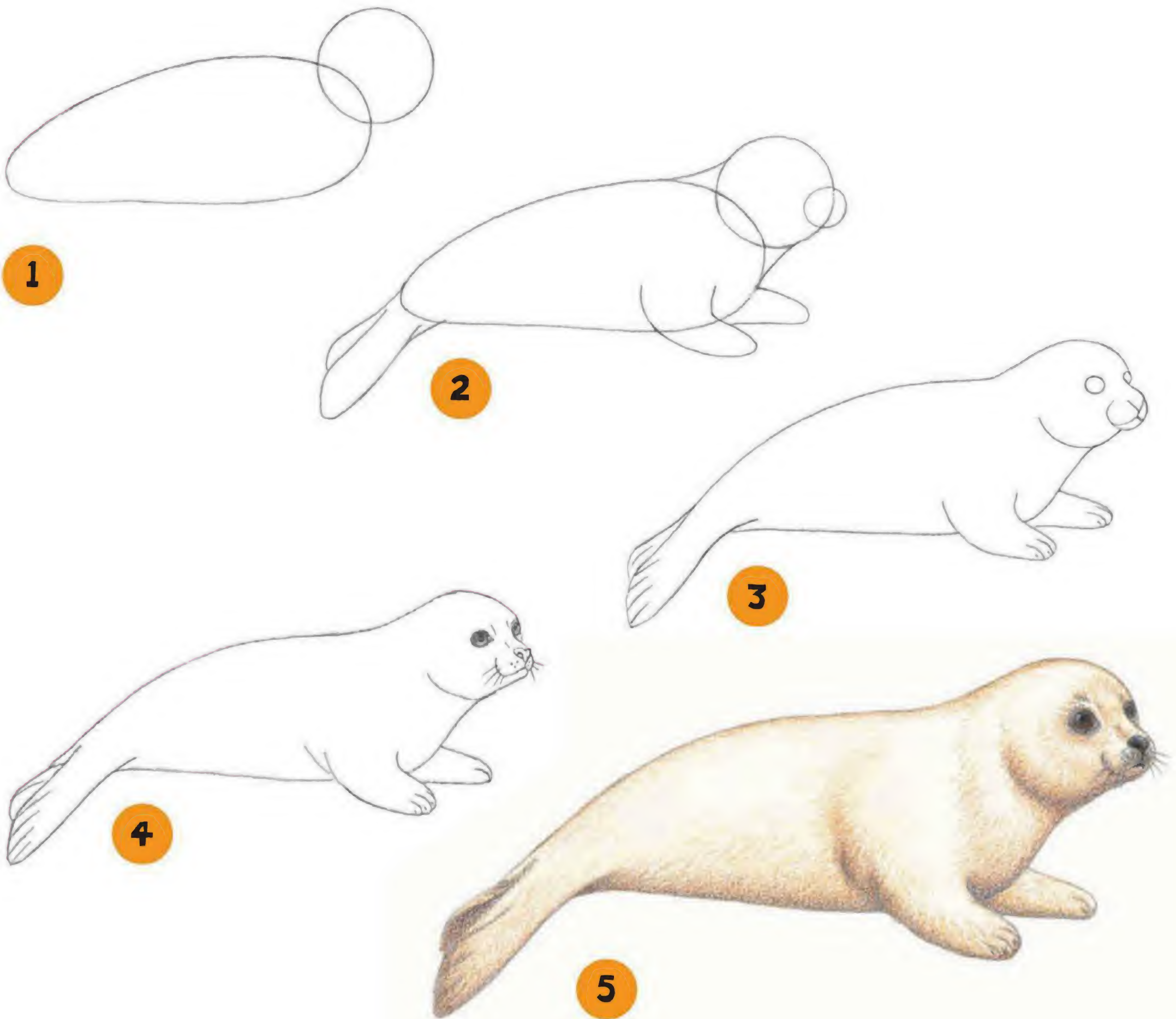
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6

Harp Seal

Draw this sweet baby harp seal with rounded, gently curving lines and big, dark “puppy-dog” eyes.

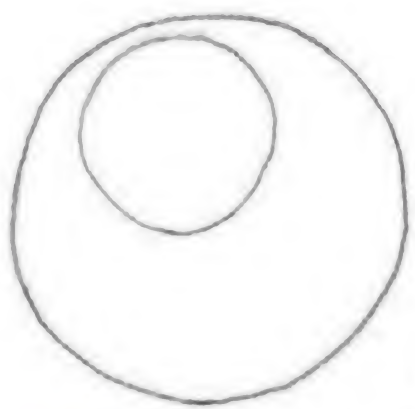


FUN FACT

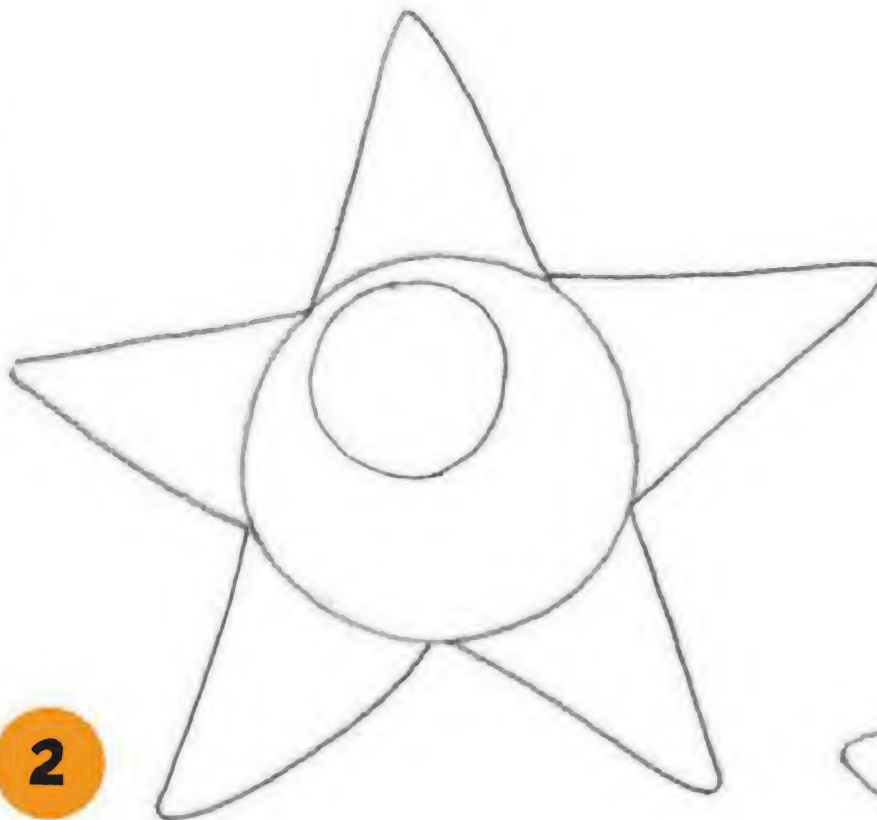
A baby harp seal is born with thick white fur, but after 1-1/2 weeks it develops a gray-brown coat with darker, harp-shaped (or horseshoelike) patches.

sea star

start drawing this sea animal with simple circles! Then add five triangular arms to create the star shape.



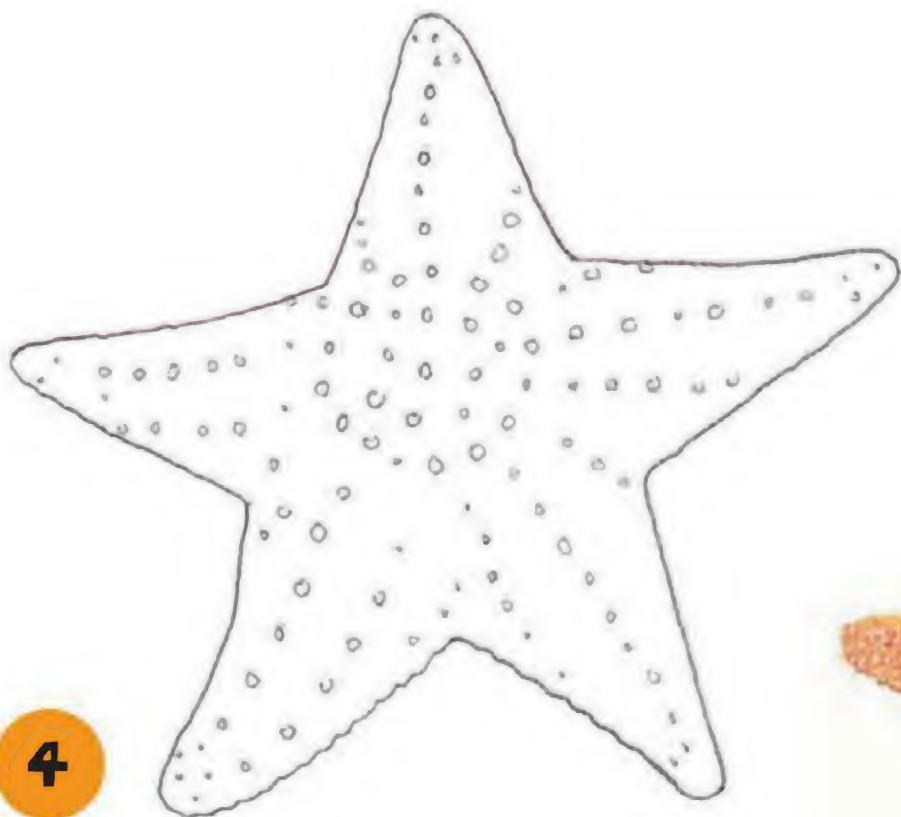
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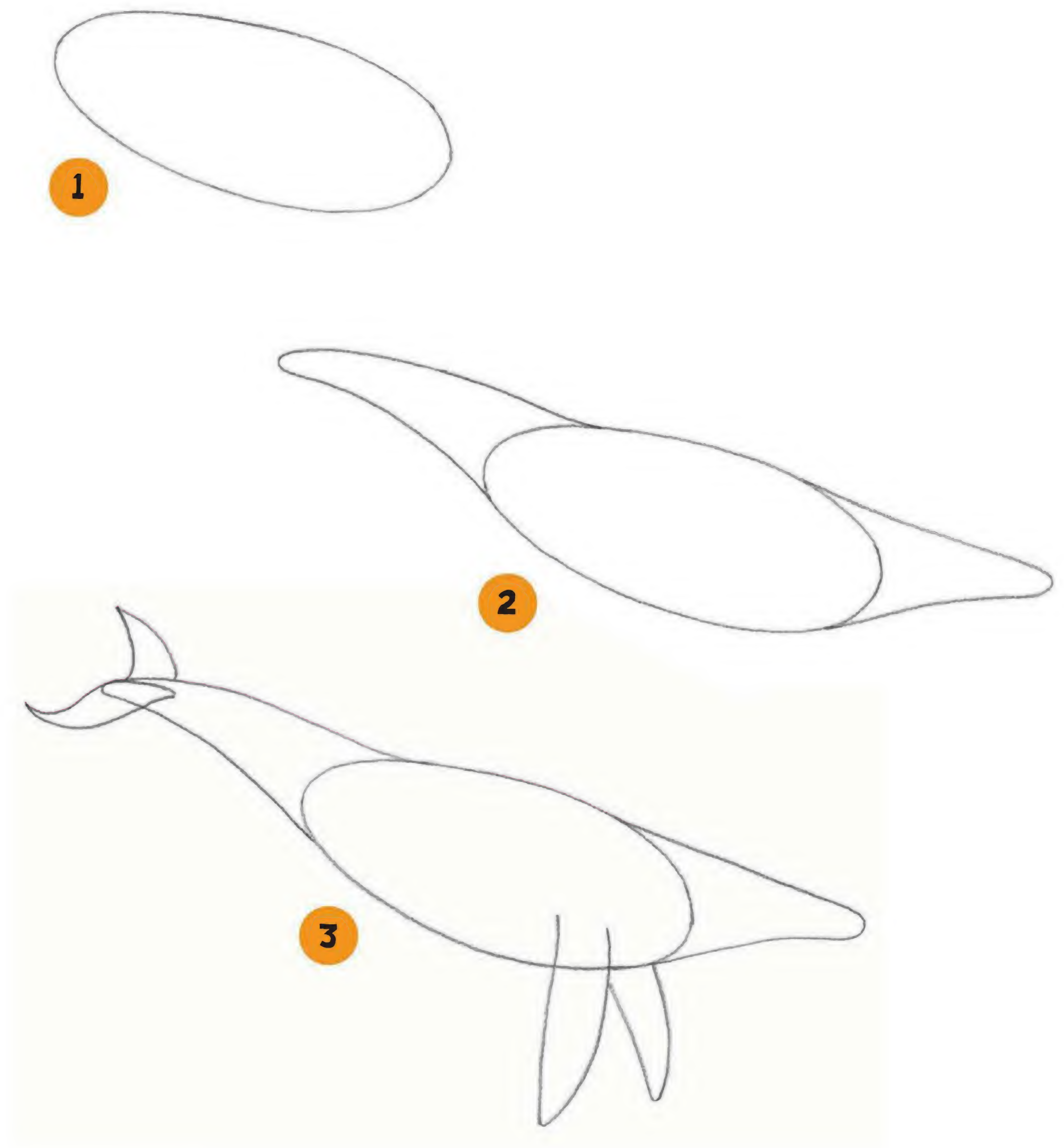
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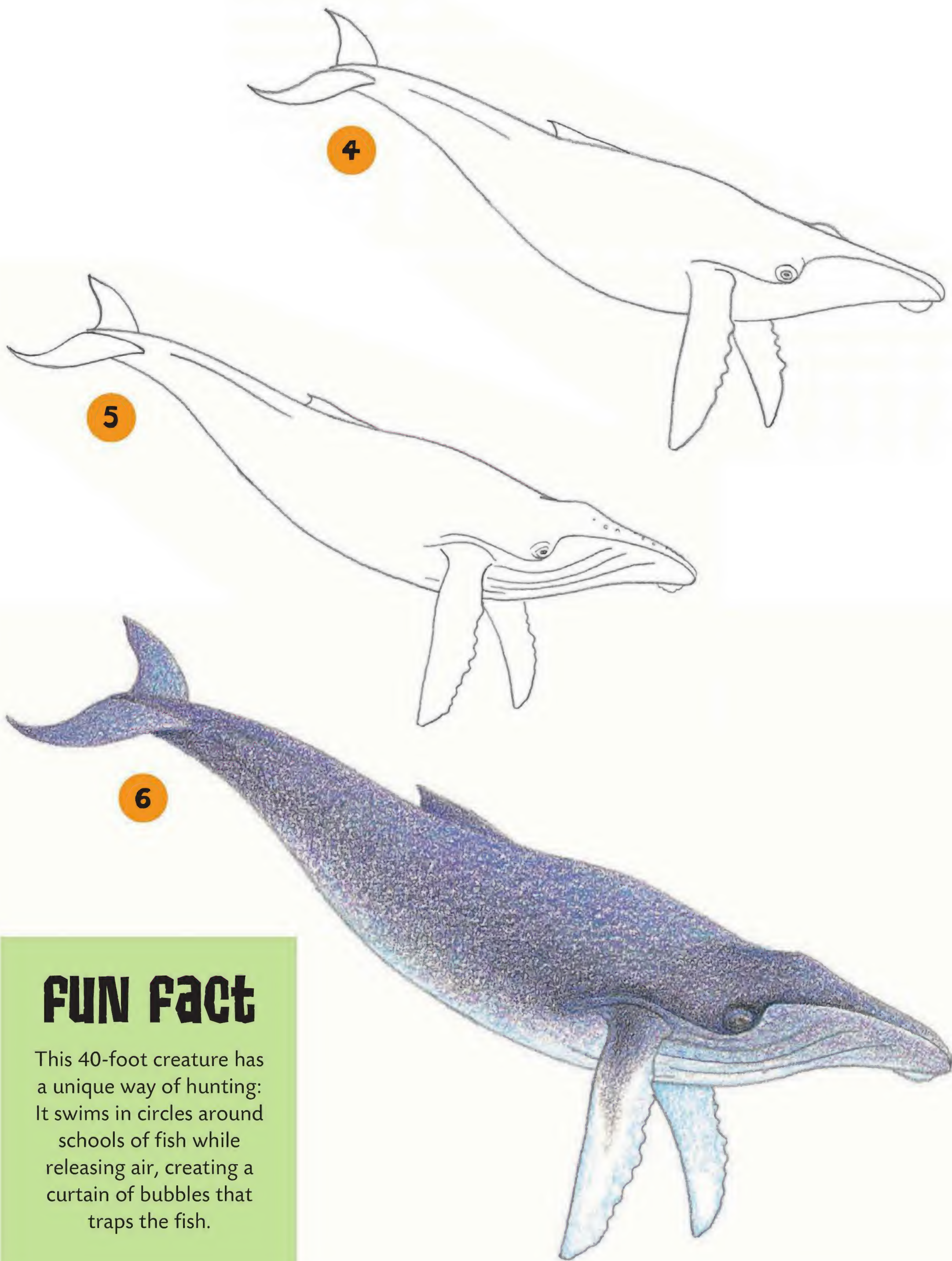


5

HUMPBACK WHALE

Weighing in at 2 tons, the humpback is a whale of a creature—its huge fins are nearly one-third as long as its body!



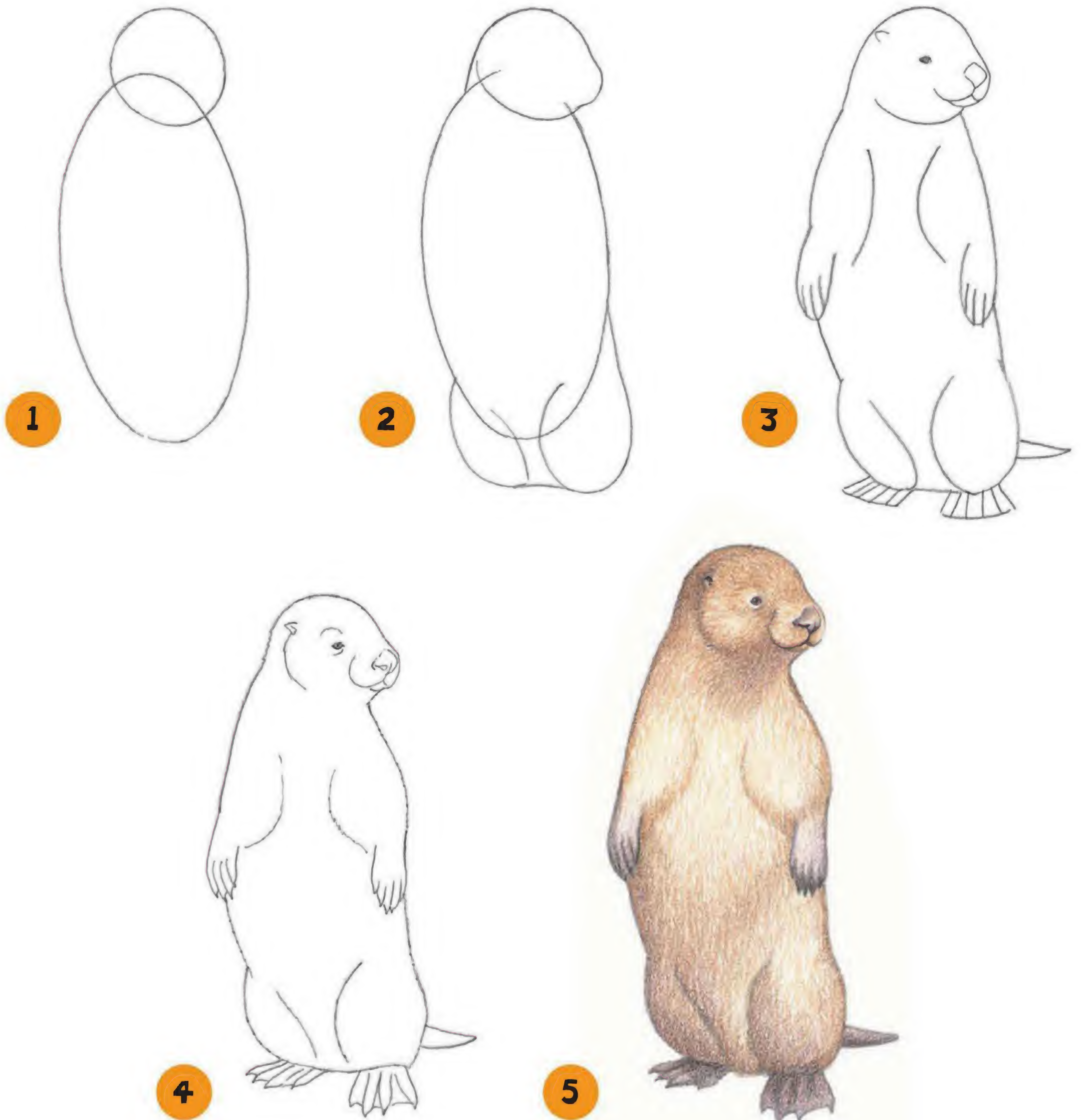


FUN FACT

This 40-foot creature has a unique way of hunting: It swims in circles around schools of fish while releasing air, creating a curtain of bubbles that traps the fish.

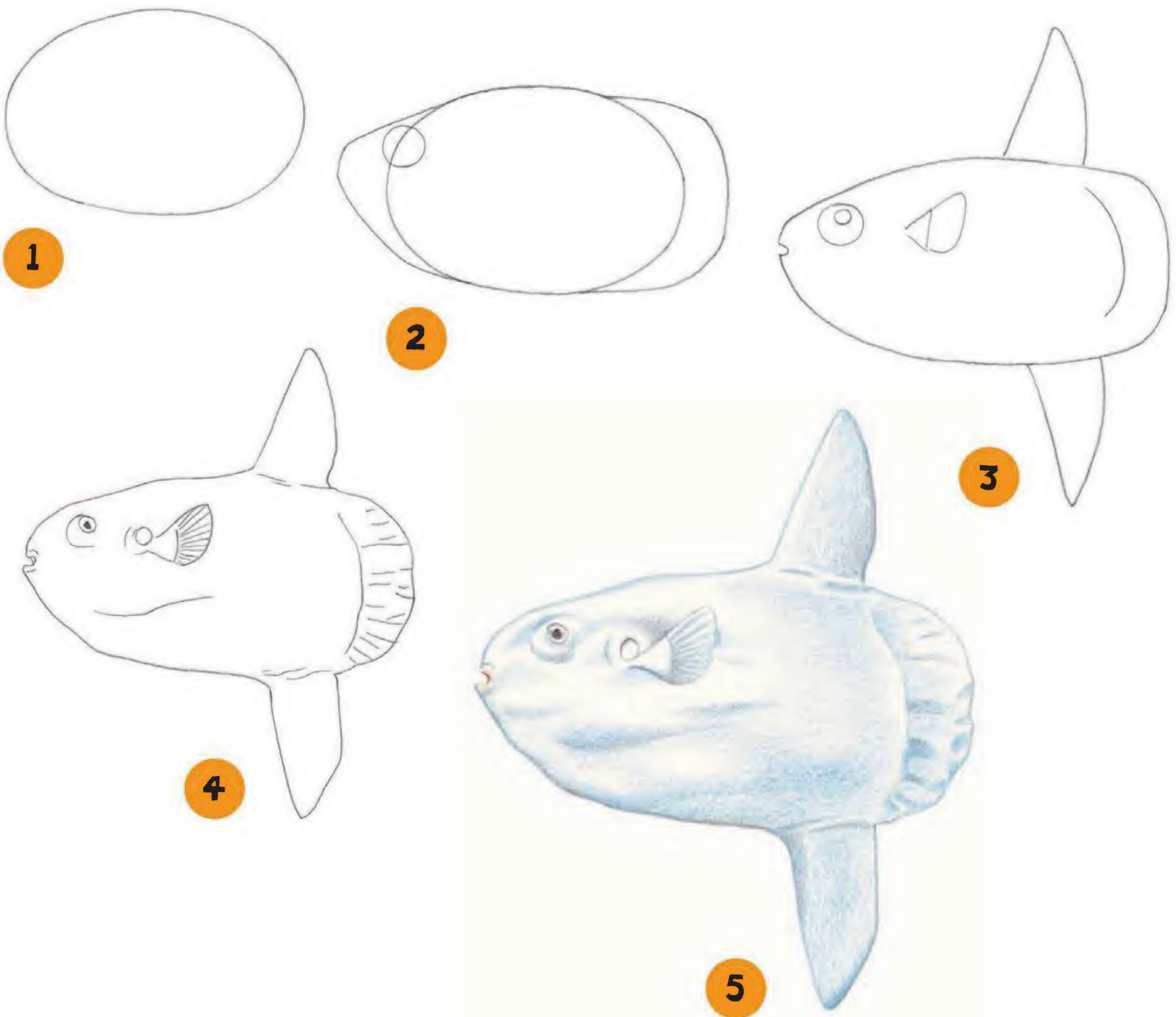
Sea Otter

This cute critter has webbed back feet, tiny ears, a foot-long tail, and thick brown fur.



SUNFISH

Also called a “moonfish” because of its round, white body, this unique creature has two huge fins and a “barely there” tail.

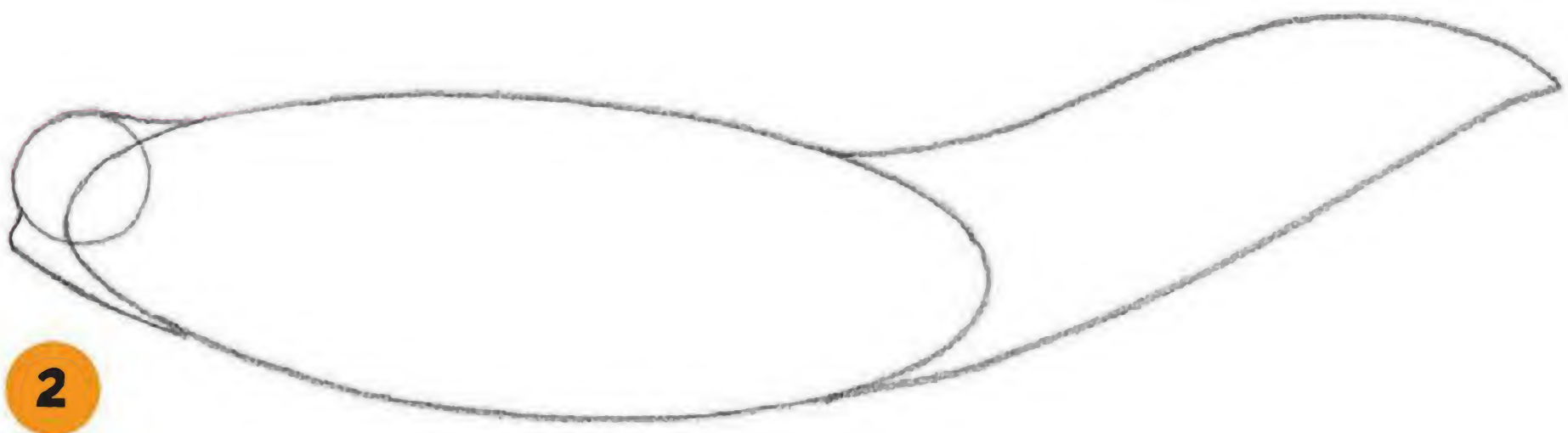
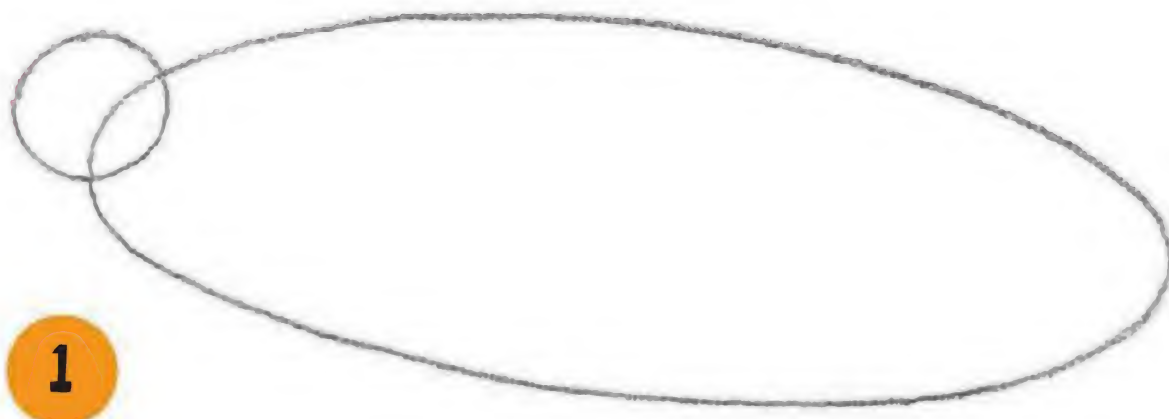


FUN FACT

The sunfish swims so close to the surface that its dorsal (back) fin sticks out of the water like a shark's fin. But don't worry—this 3,000-pound fish is a gentle giant!

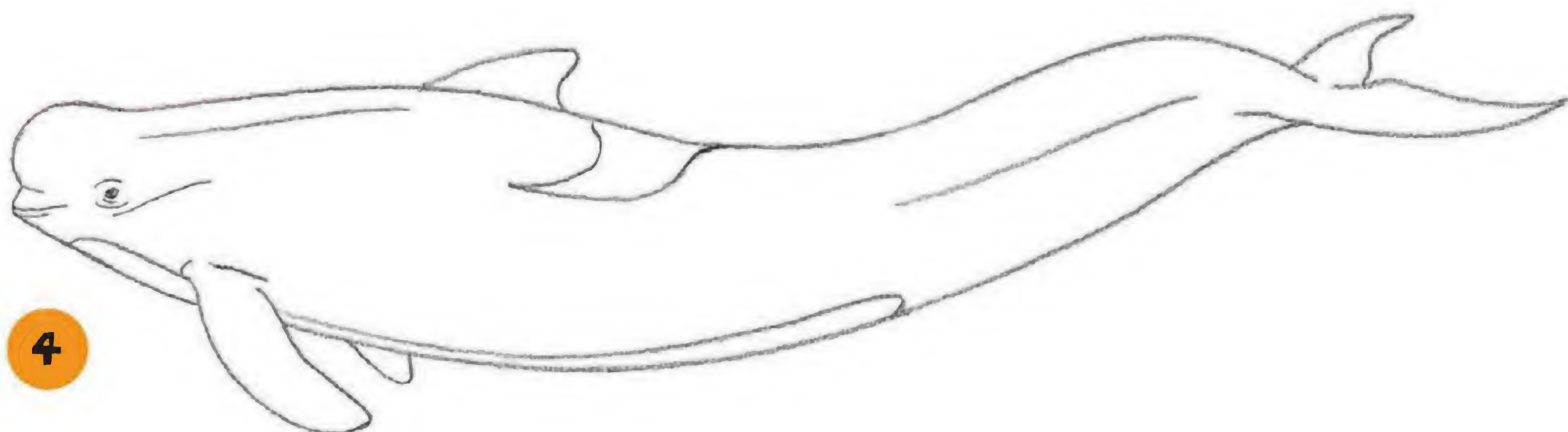
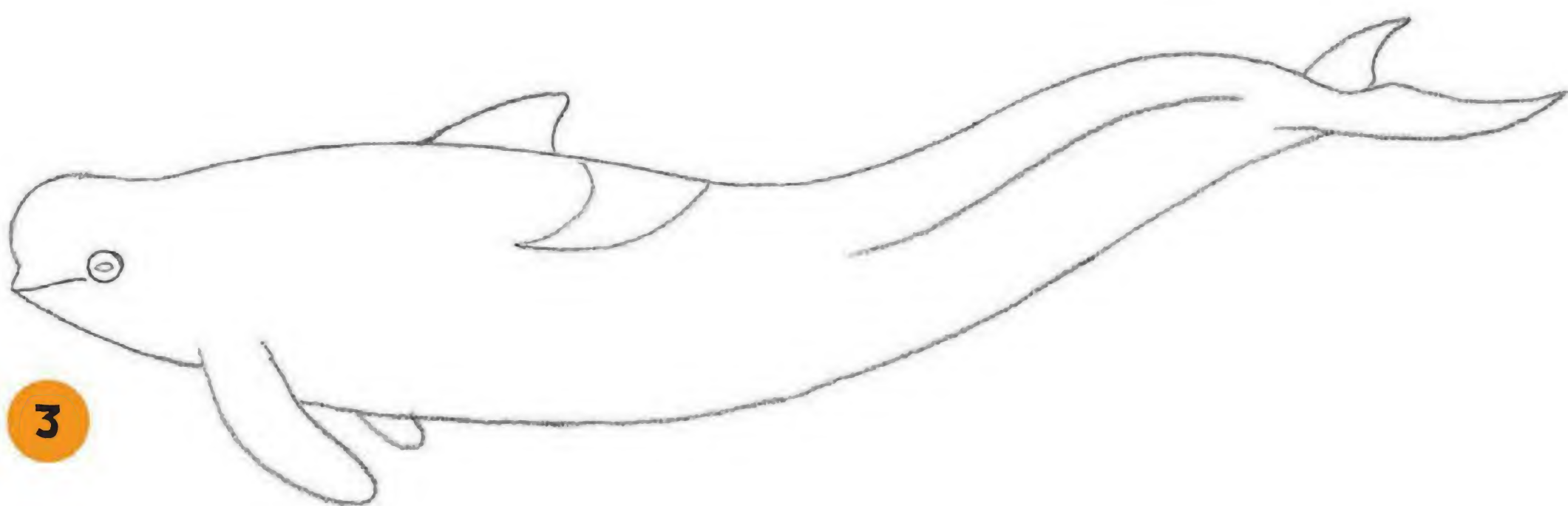
PILOT WHALE

The majestic pilot whale has a distinct rounded head, a small beak, and a long, stocky body.



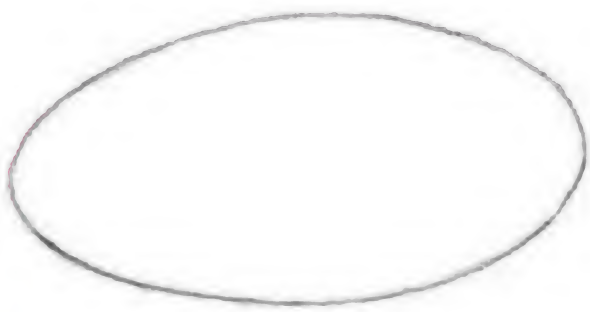
FUN FACT

These social sea creatures travel in herds of up to 200, so it's no wonder that pilot whales have developed a complex system for communicating by sounds. With a wide range of whistles, squeaks, and clicks, they are some of the noisiest animals in the ocean!

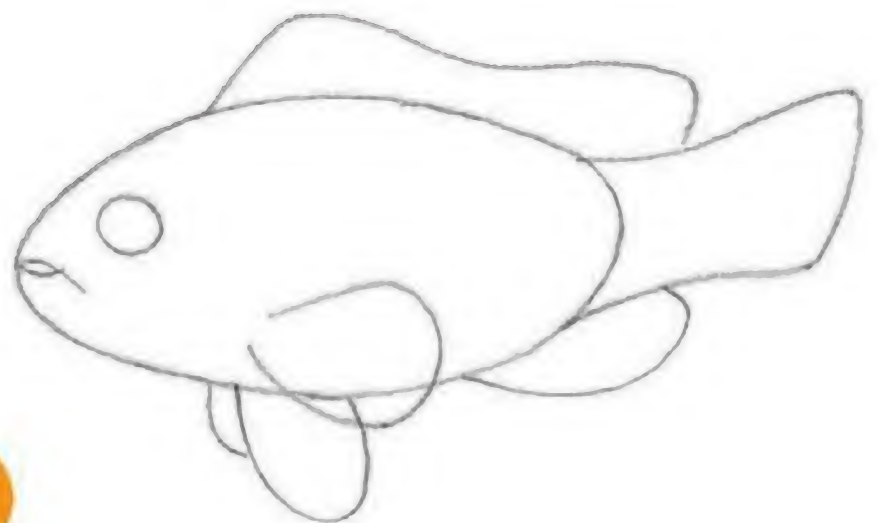


CLOWNFISH

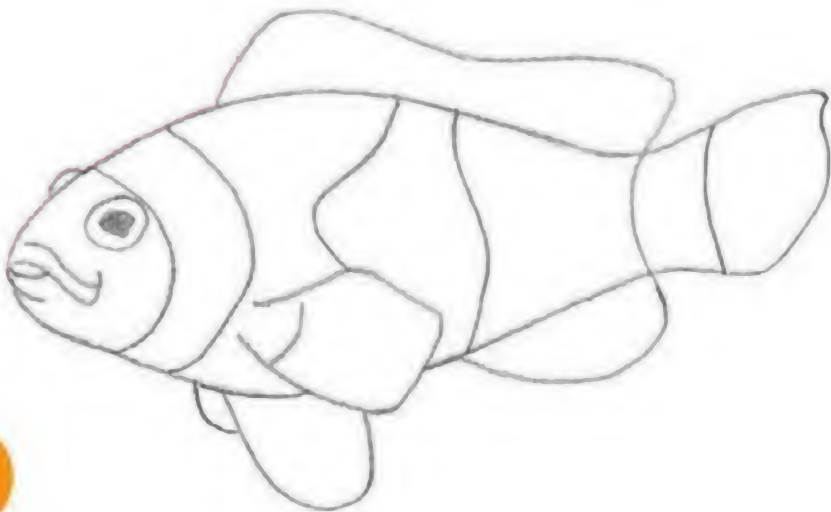
A popular saltwater aquarium creature,
the eye-catching clownfish sports
bright gold bands of color.



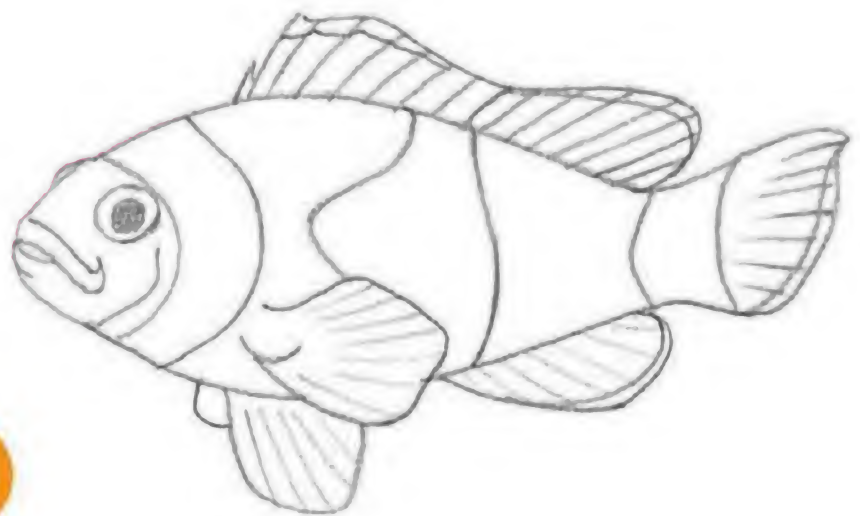
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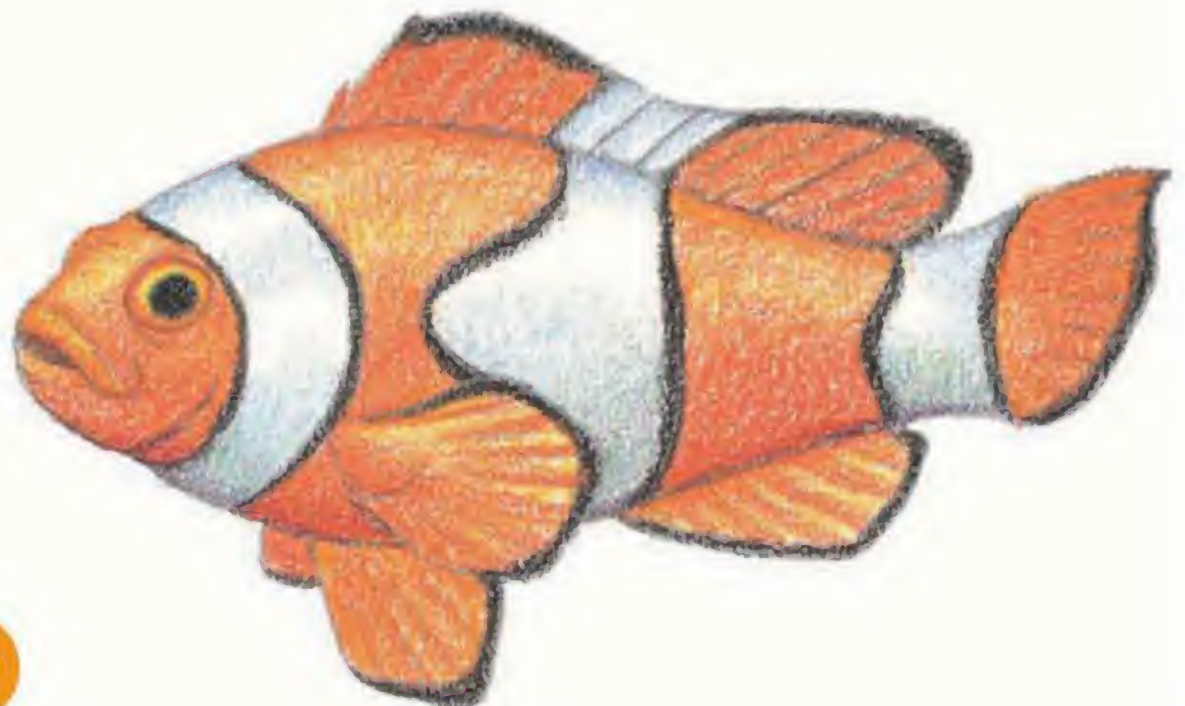


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FUN FACT

The clownfish and sea anemone (an animal on the seafloor that resembles a flower) depend on one another for survival.

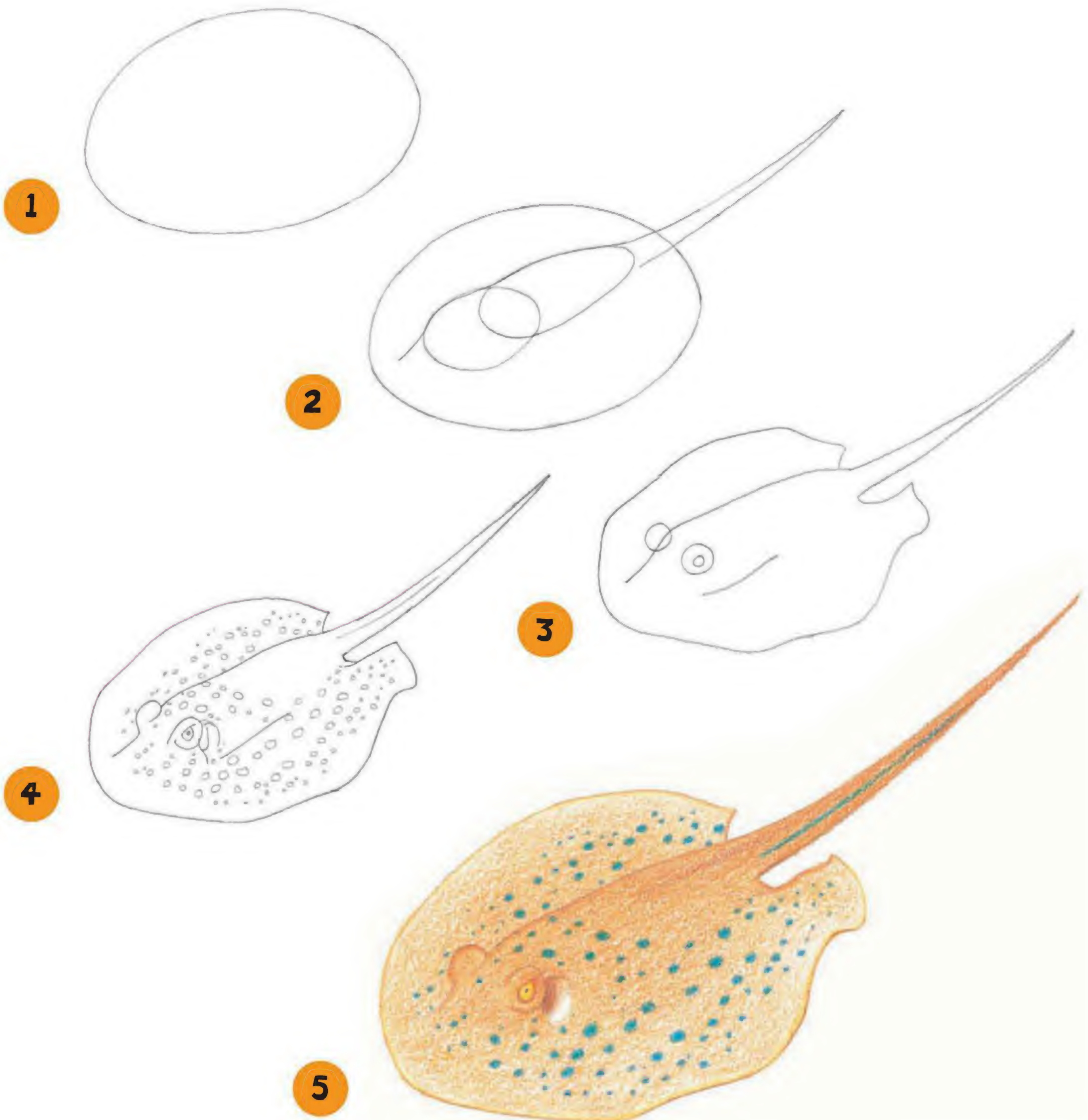
The clownfish hides among the stinging tentacles of the anemone for protection from predators. While it's there, it eats algae and debris, cleaning the anemone.



5

Stingray

A bottom-dweller, the stingray has a thin, flat body that allows it to both hide in the sand and glide through the water.

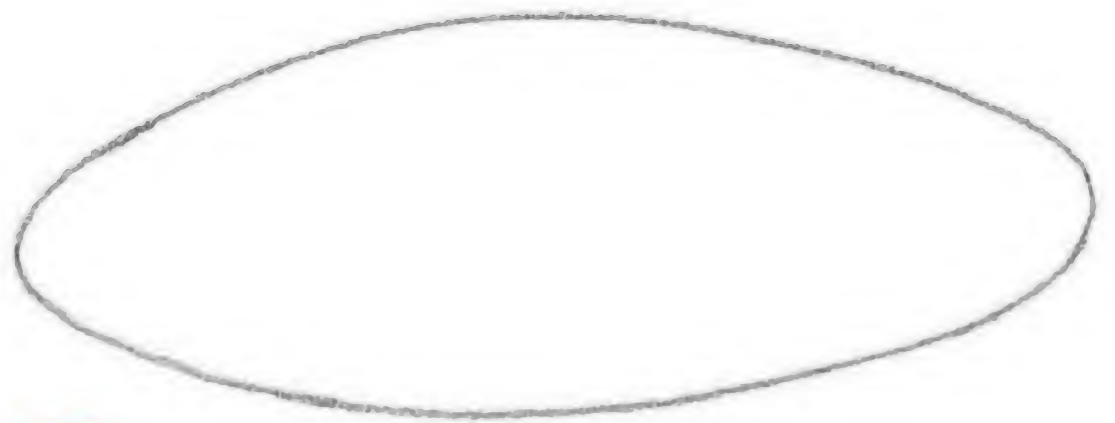


Great White Shark

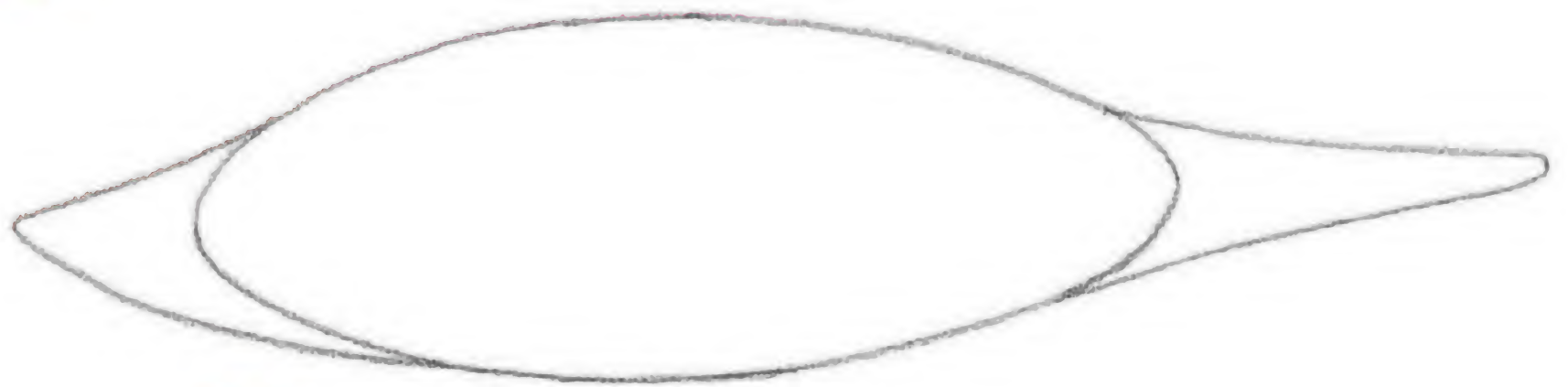
The most feared of all sharks, this predator has a long, pointed snout and razor-sharp, triangular teeth.

OCEAN BASICS

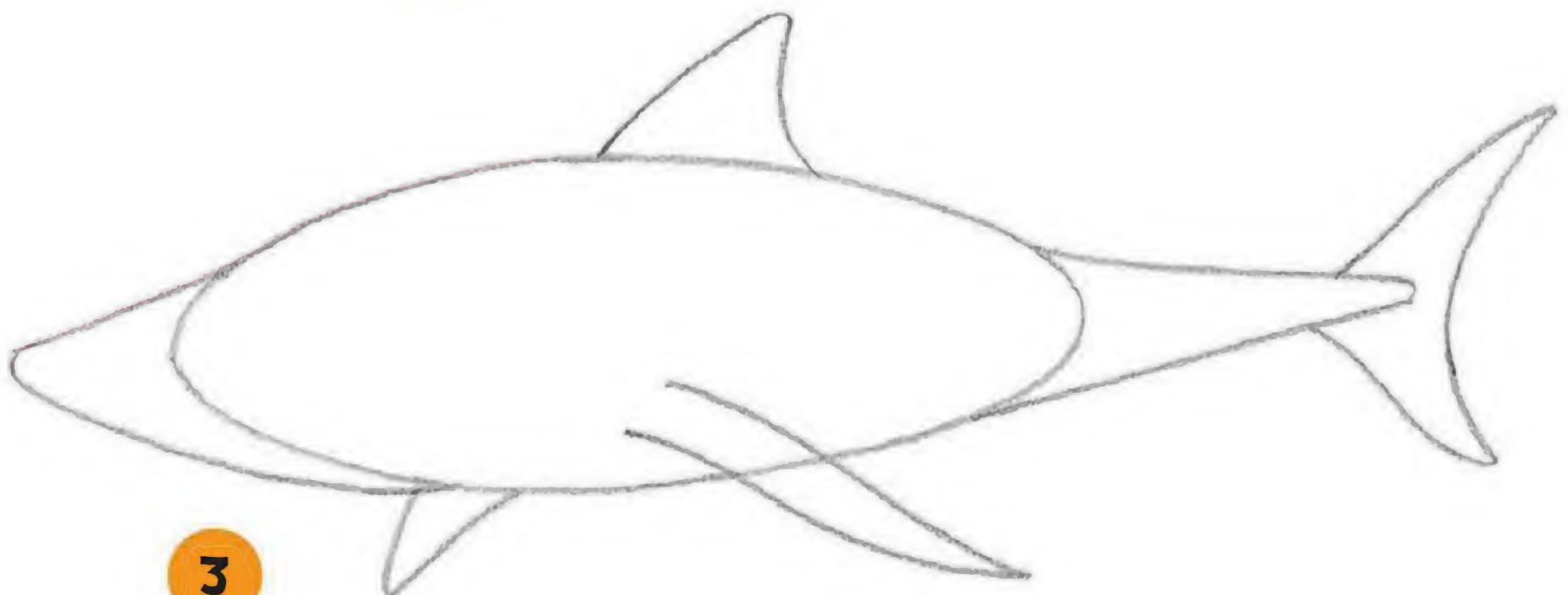
There are four major oceans on Earth. From largest to smallest, they are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean.



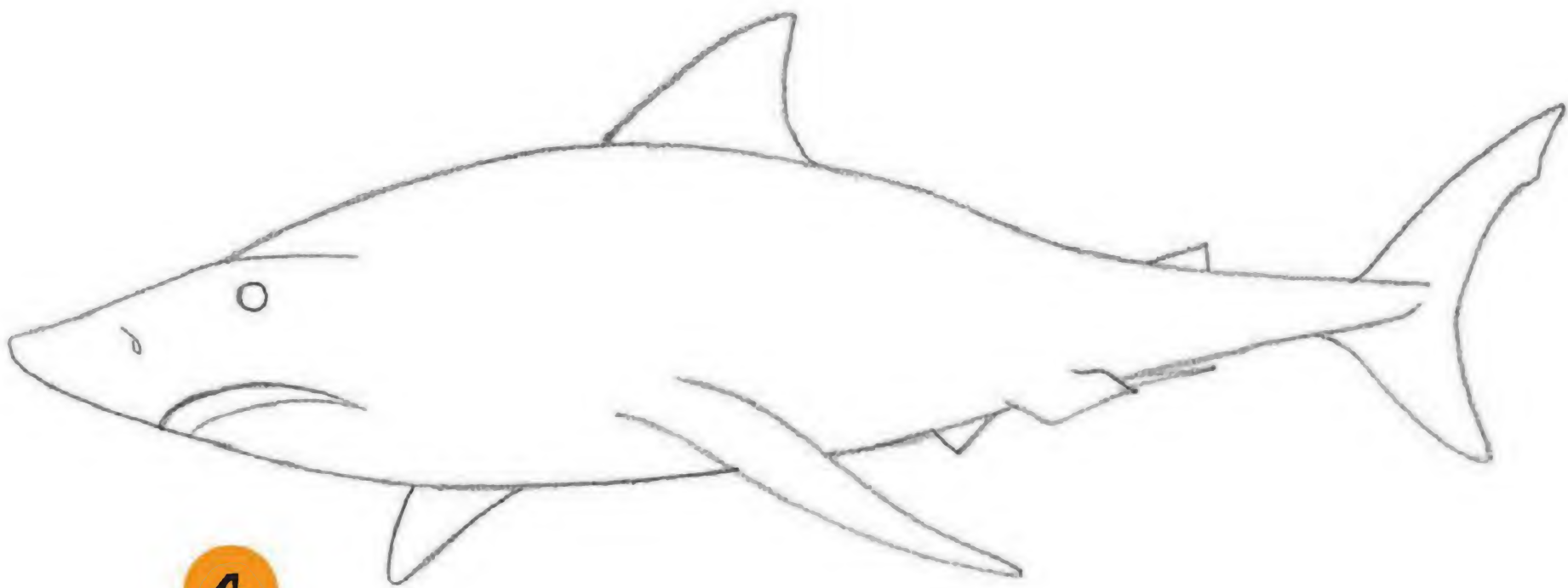
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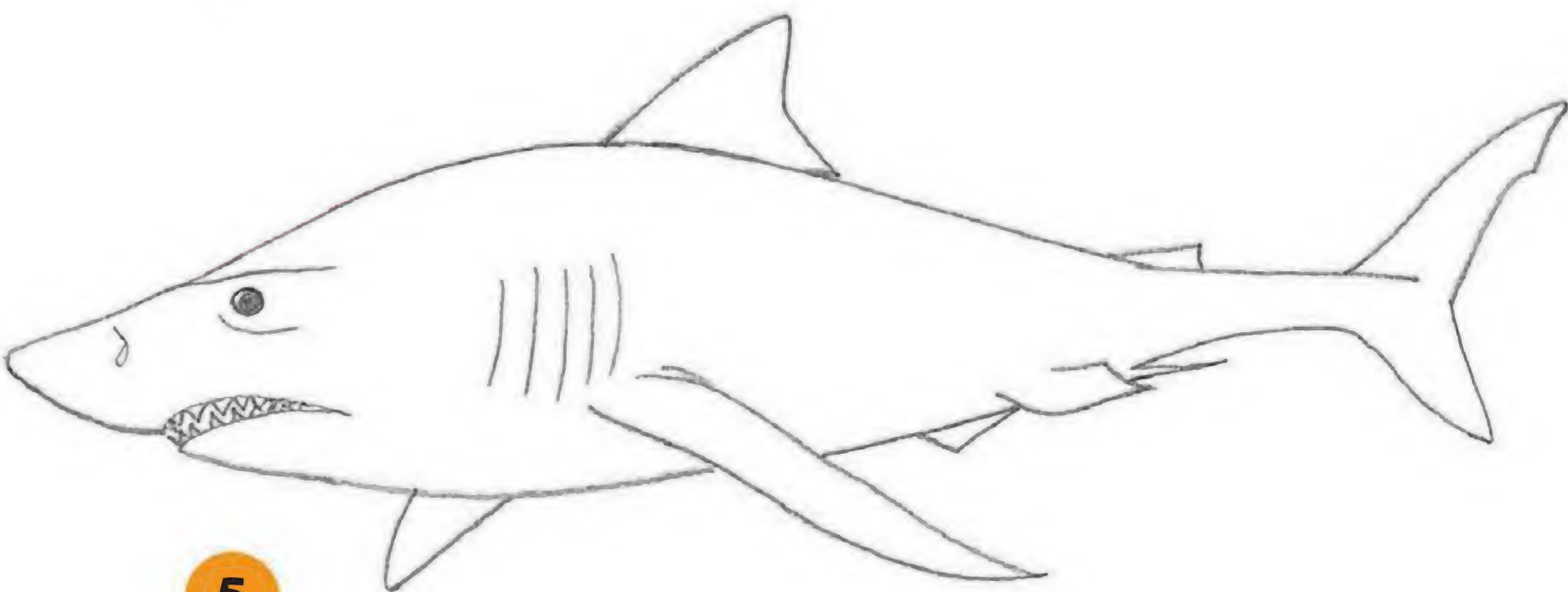
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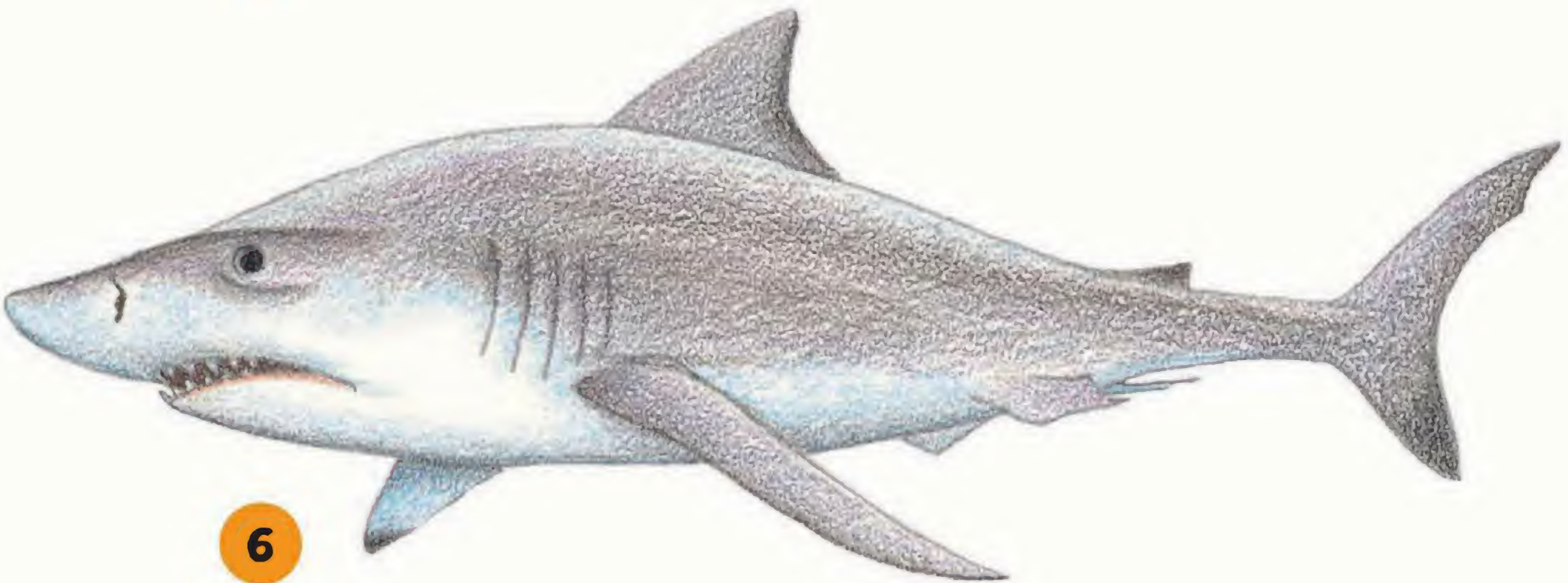
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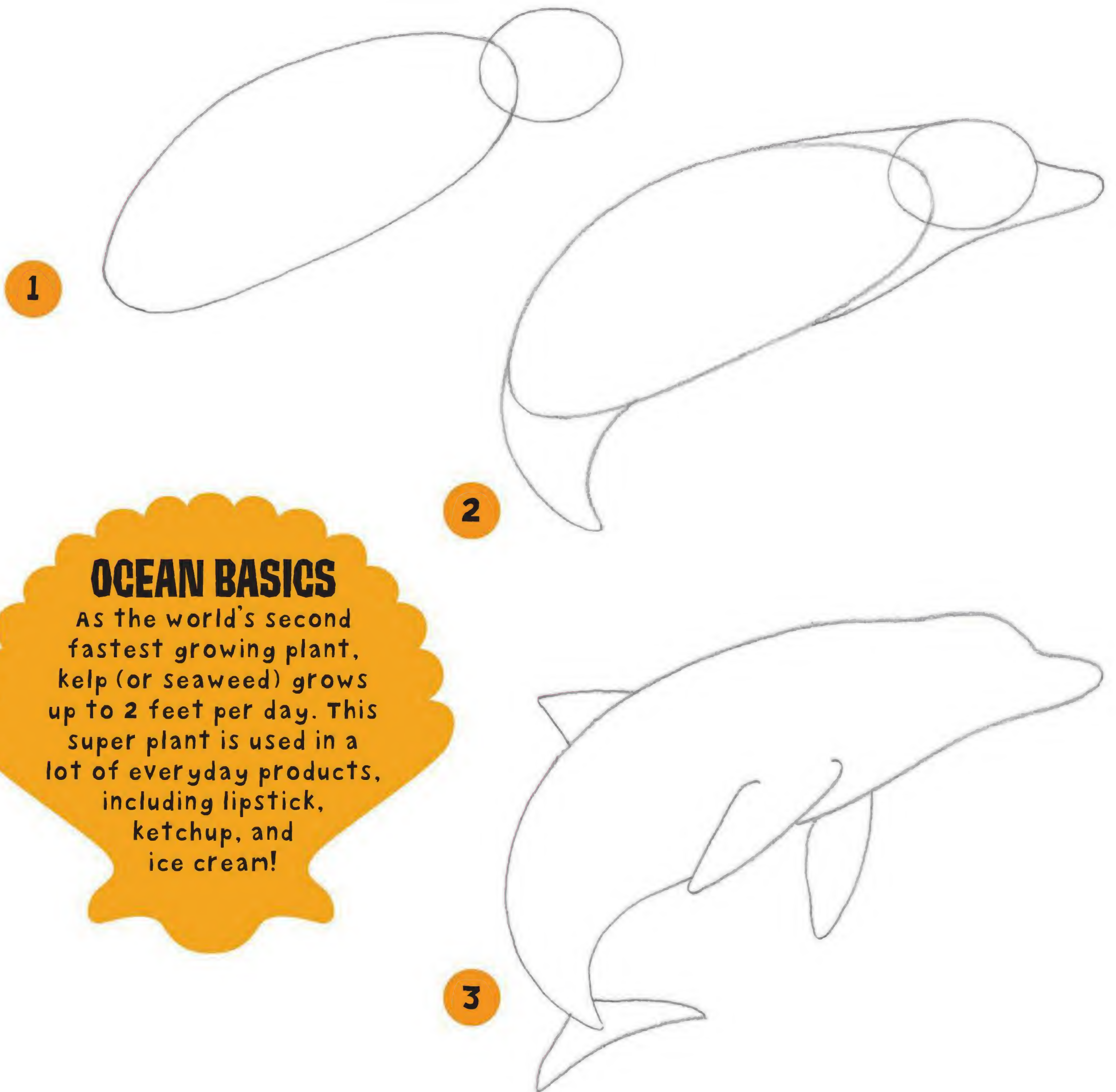
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FUN FACT

A great white has about 3,000 jagged teeth arranged in several rows. The shark uses only the first two rows for capturing prey; the rest of the teeth move into position when the front teeth are damaged or fall out.

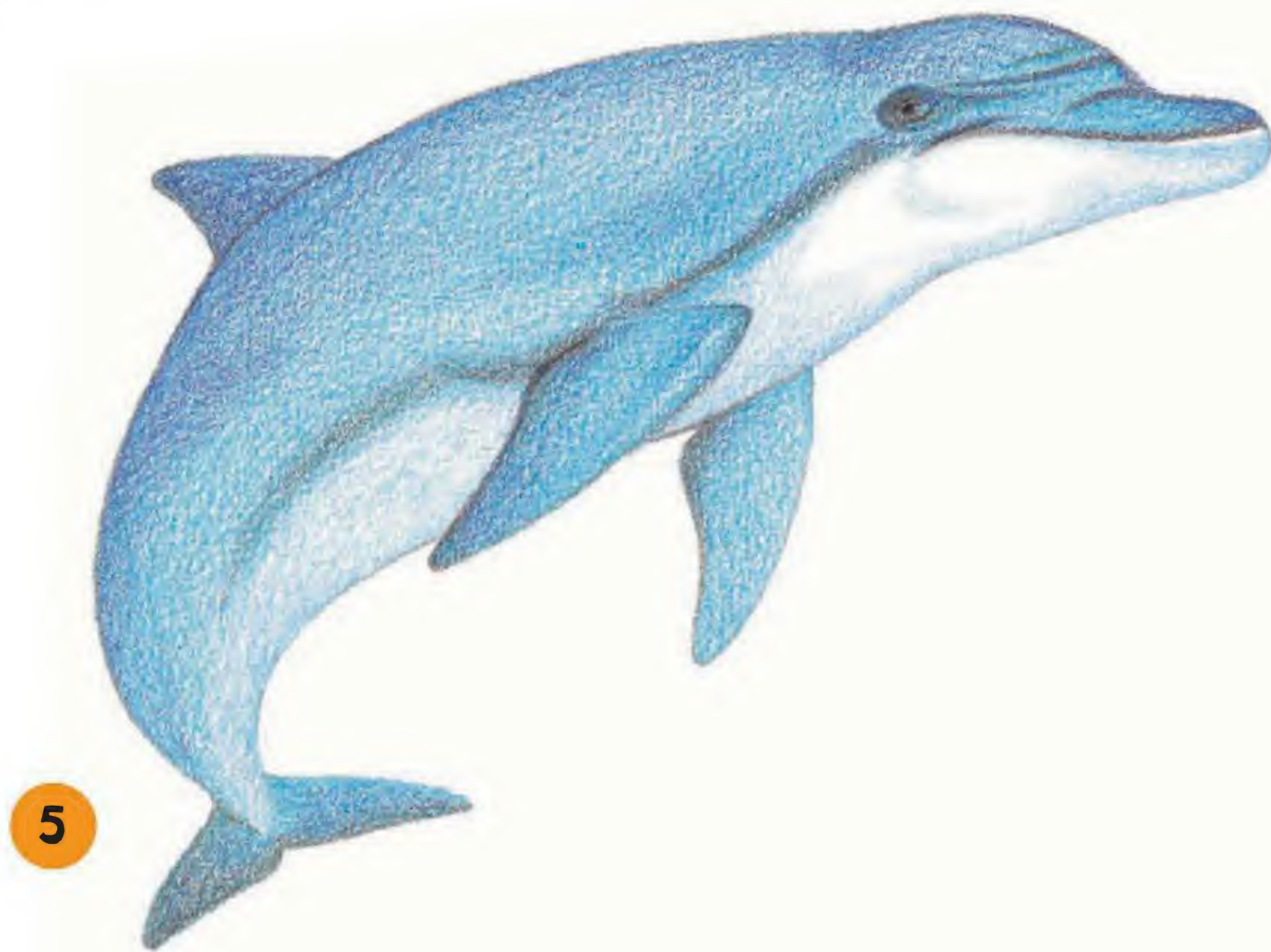
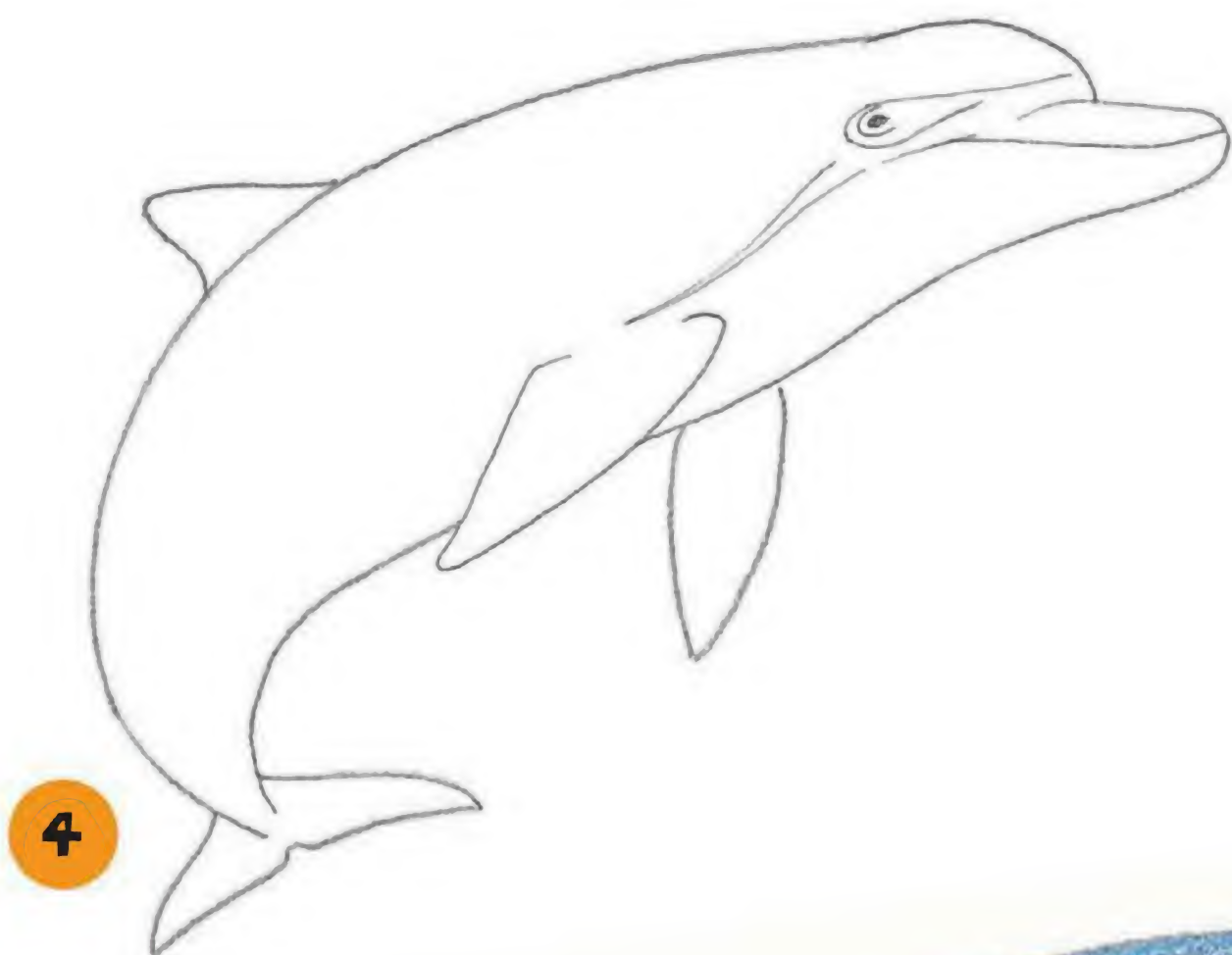
DOLPHIN

A playful, intelligent animal, the dolphin has a bottle-shaped beak and a happy expression that shows its friendly nature.



OCEAN BASICS

As the world's second fastest growing plant, kelp (or seaweed) grows up to 2 feet per day. This super plant is used in a lot of everyday products, including lipstick, ketchup, and ice cream!

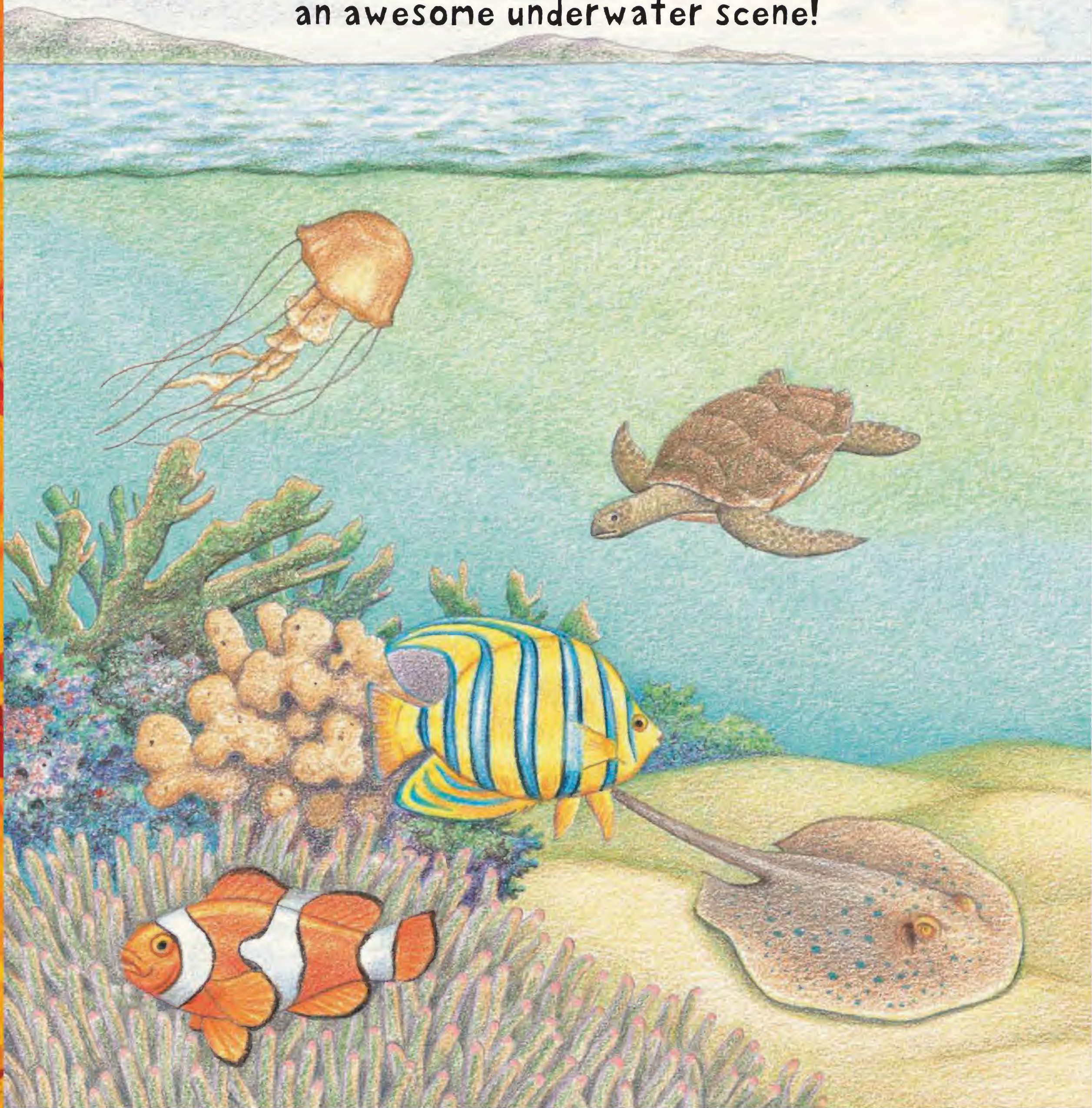


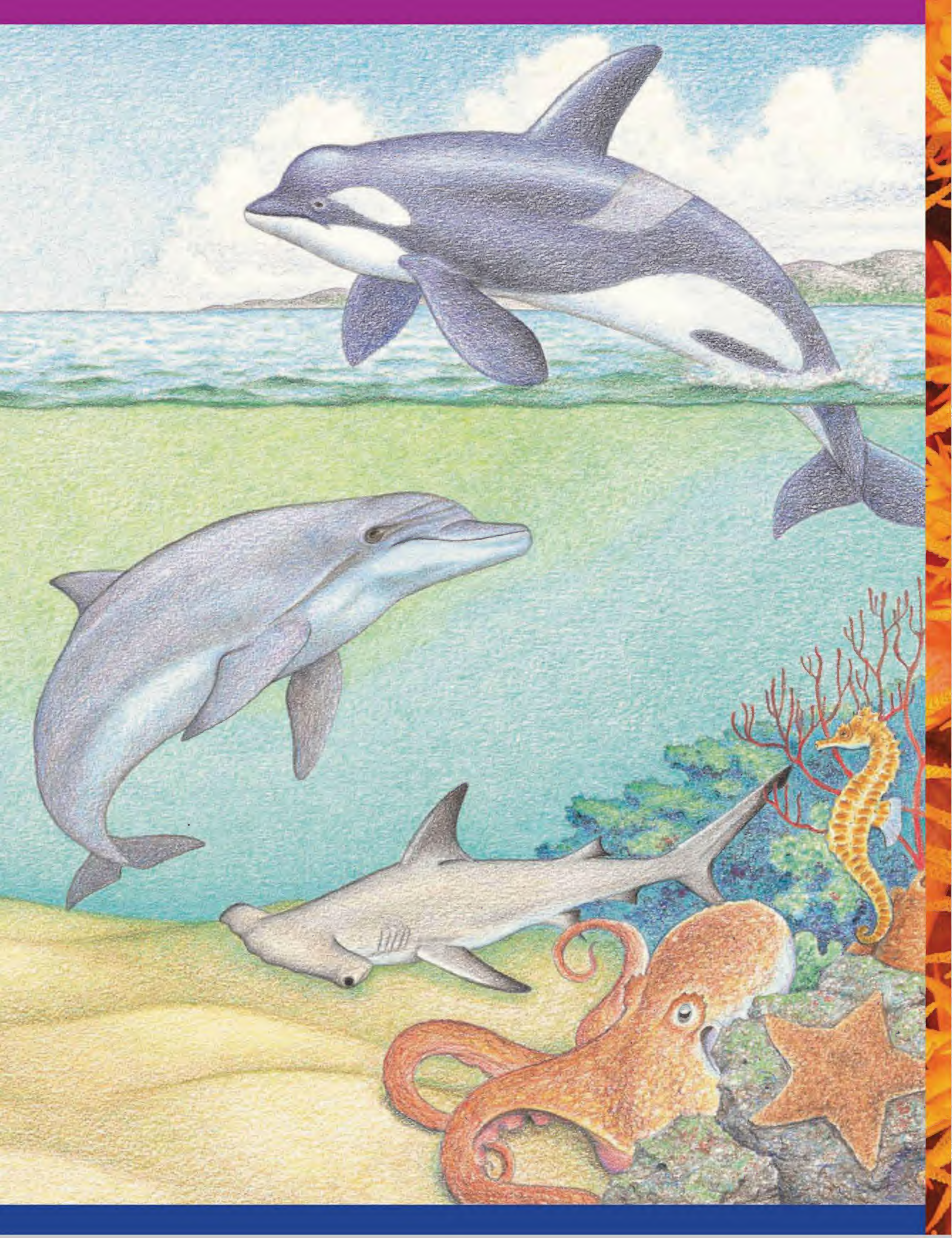
FUN FACT

If you ever see a one-eyed dolphin underwater, chances are it's just sleeping! Because a dolphin can stay underwater for only 10 minutes before returning to the surface for air, it has to remain somewhat awake at all times. As a result, only one-half of the brain—and one eye—sleeps at one time!

UNDERWATER WORLD

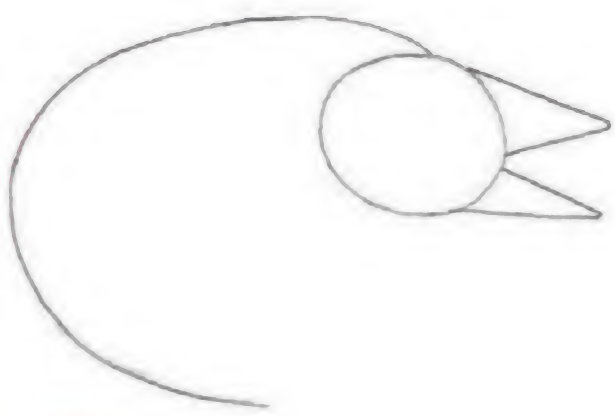
After you've learned to draw all the fascinating creatures in this book, try creating an awesome underwater scene!



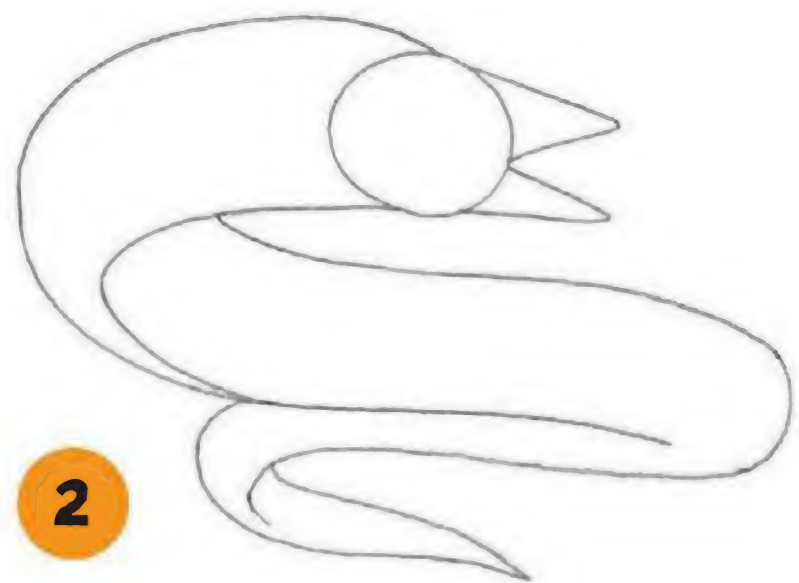


EEL

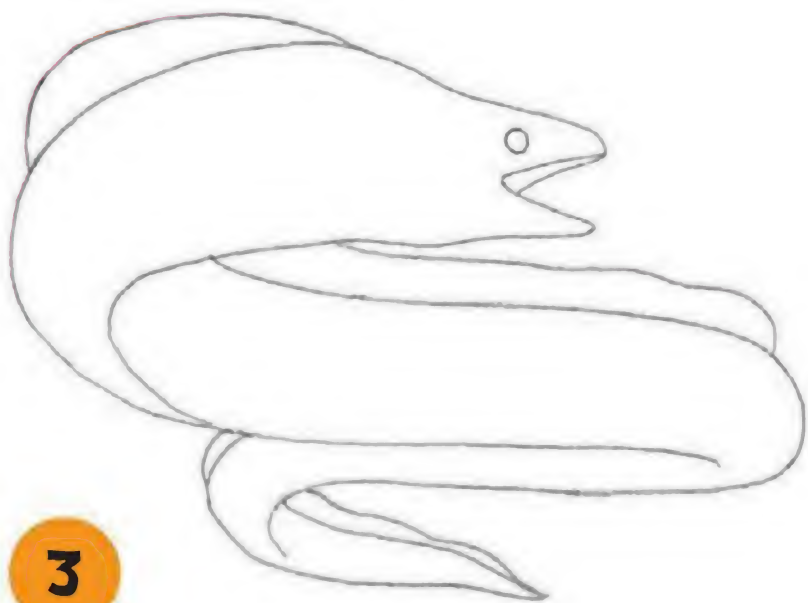
With its single fin and slithery, snakelike shape, this creature is hard to mistake! Use long, S-shaped lines to draw the eel.



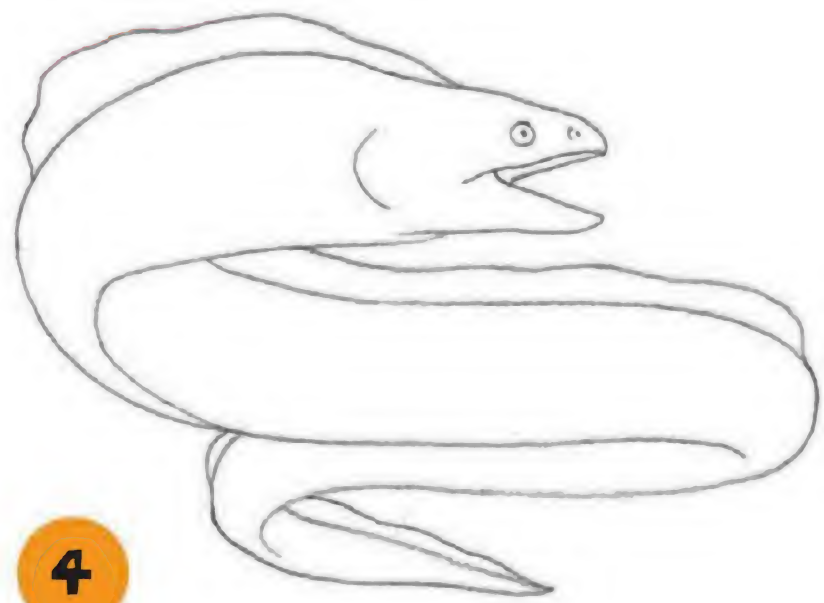
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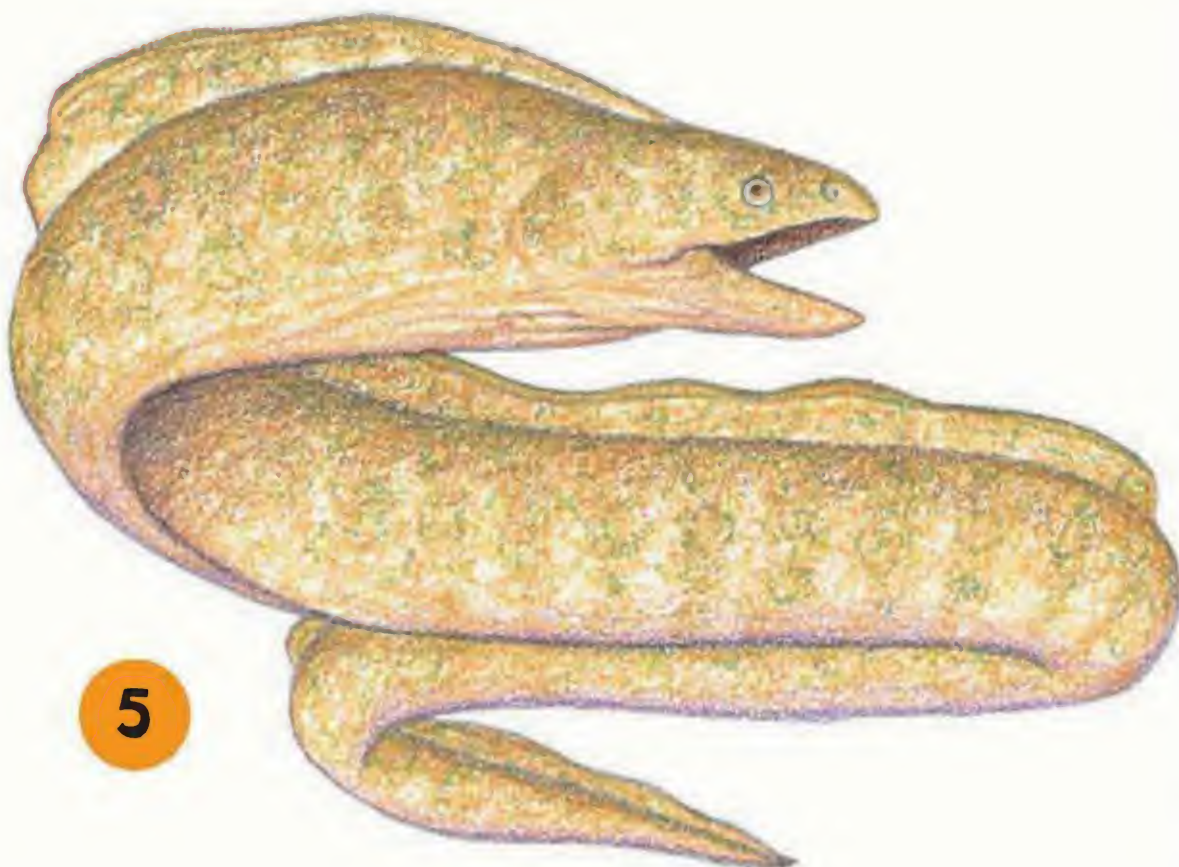
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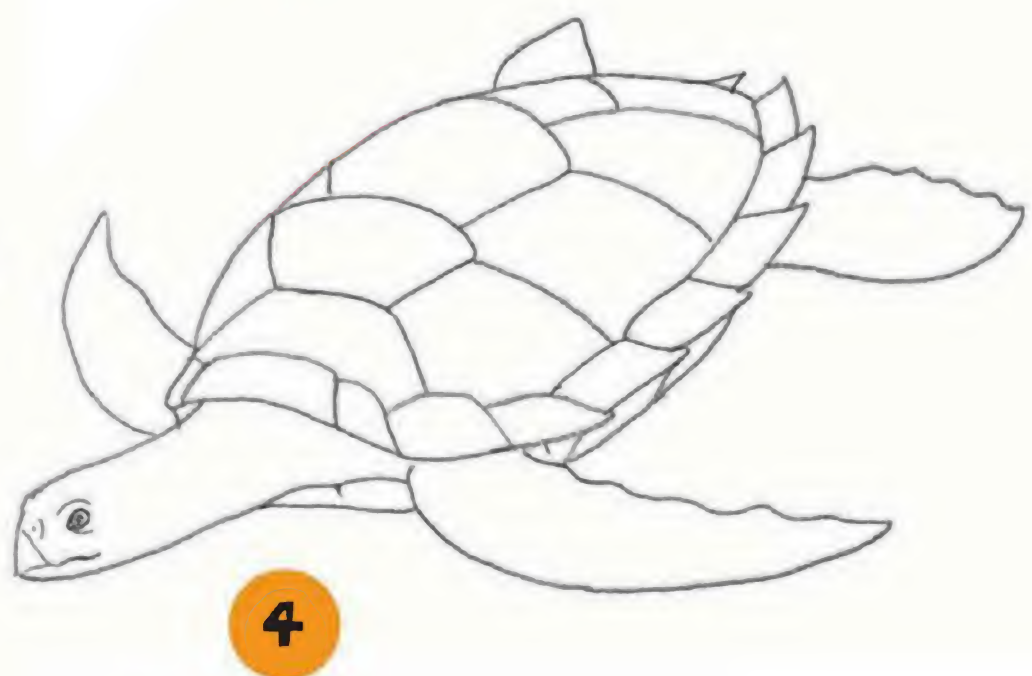
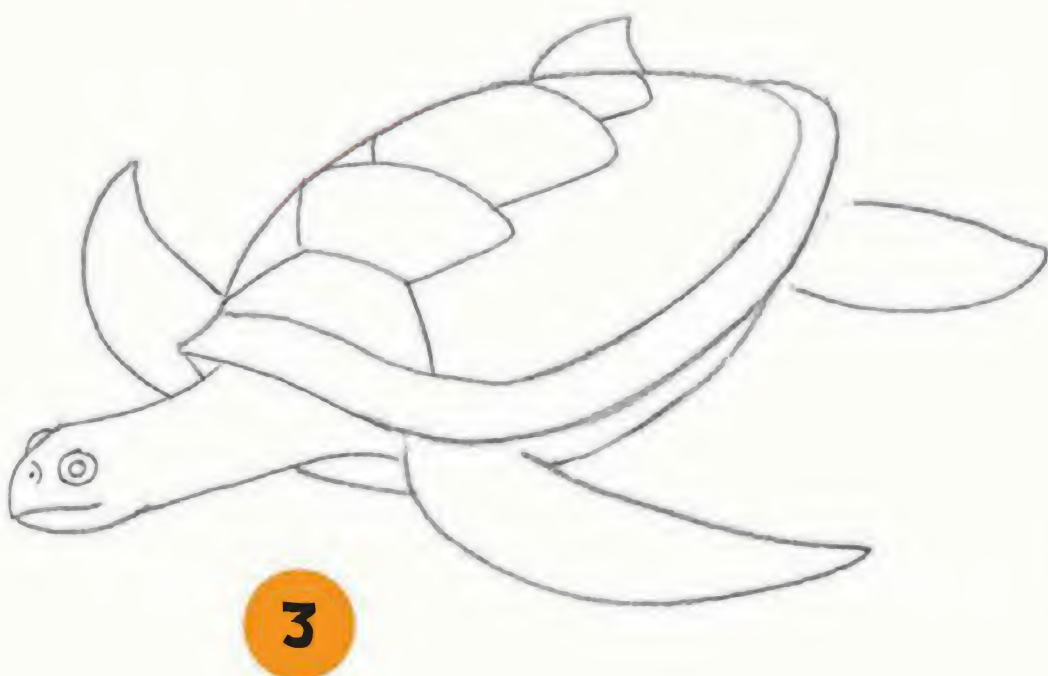
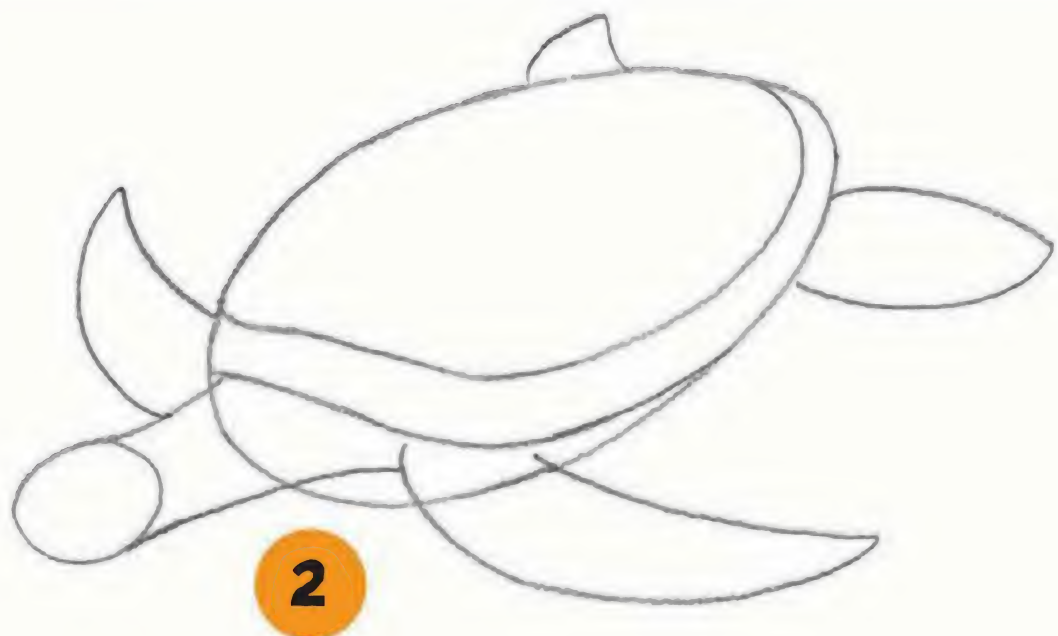
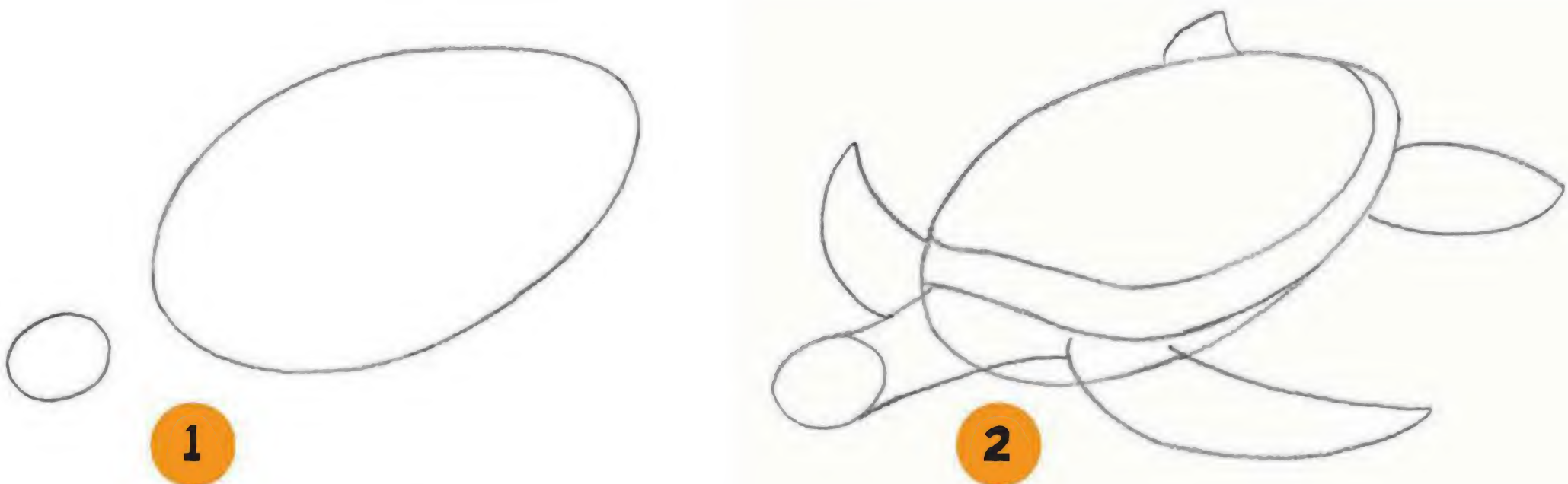
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FUN FACT

Eels are covered with a thick, slimy coating. This not only keeps their skin free of parasites (organisms that feed off their bodies), but it also makes them extra slippery so they can escape the grasps of predators.

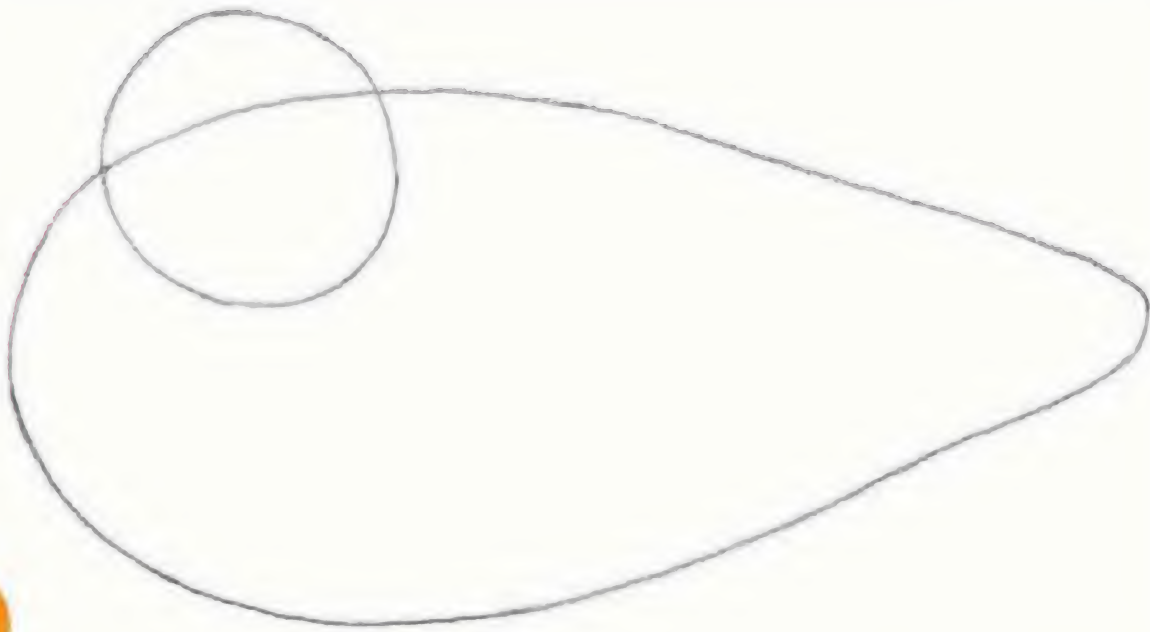
Sea Turtle

Begin drawing this shelled sea creature using a small circle for the head and an egg shape for the body.

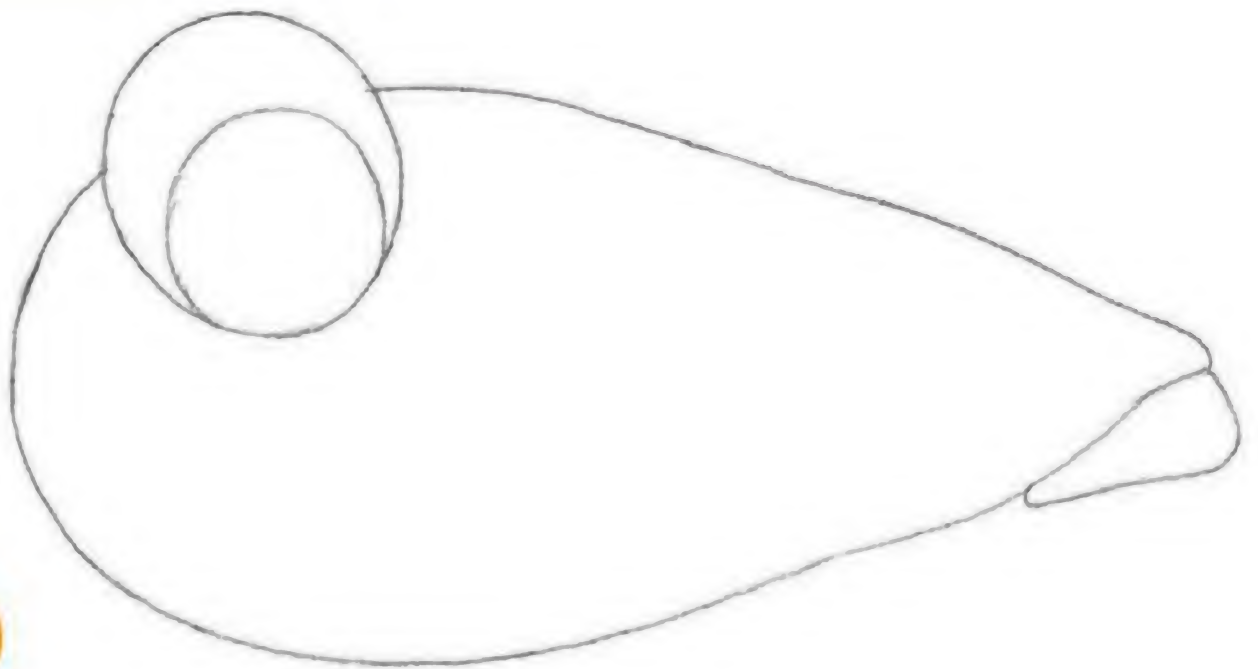


WALRUS

The walrus is known for its big, blubbery body and its huge tusks, which can be up to 3 feet long!



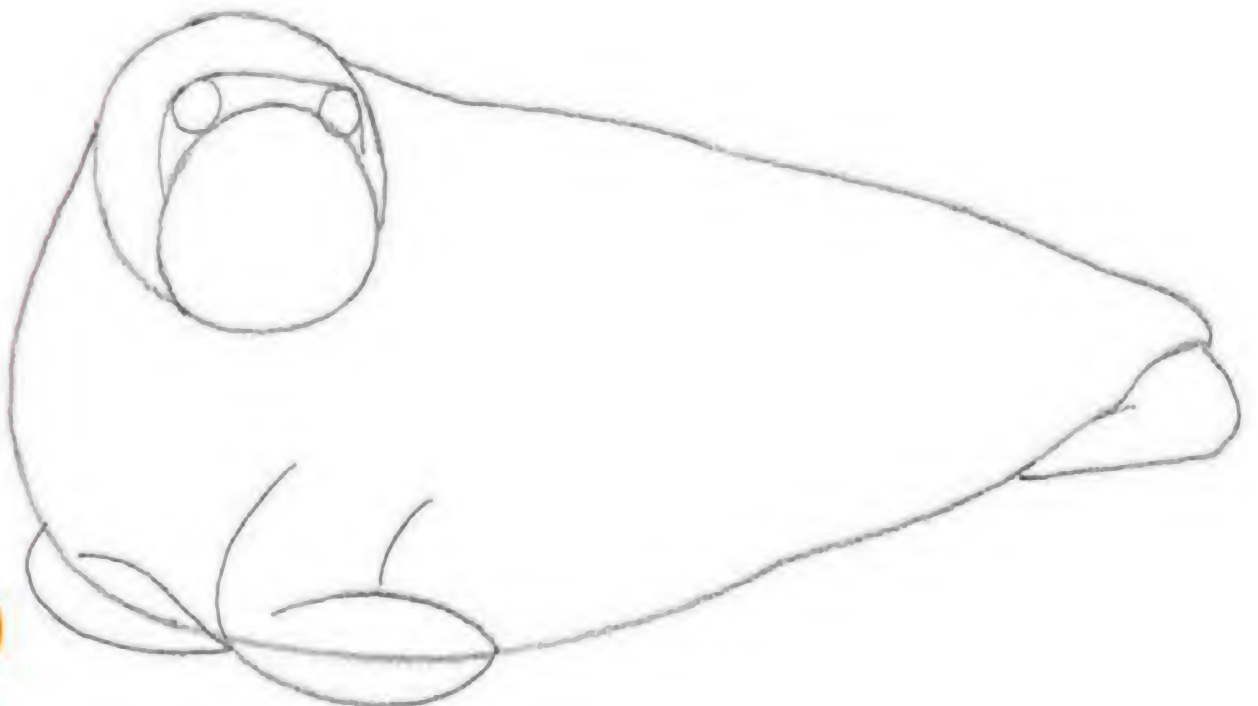
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FUN FACT

Male walruses (also called "bulls") can weigh 3,700 pounds! As a result, they have to use their strong tusks to help pull themselves out of the water and onto the ice.

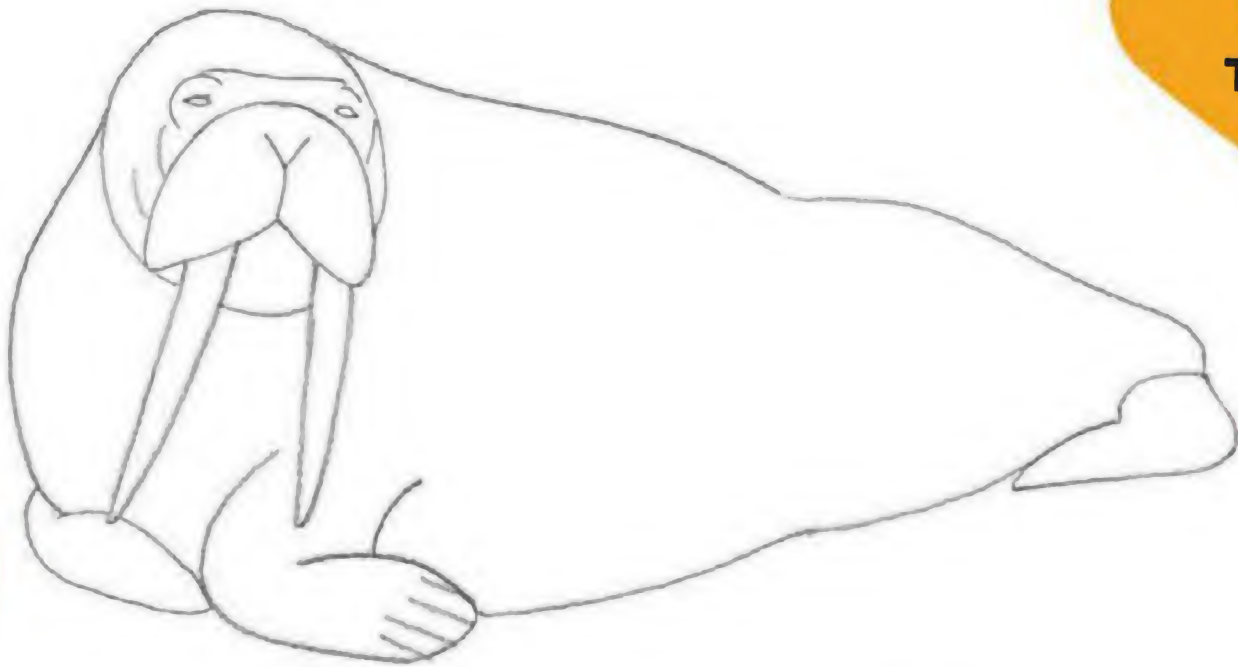


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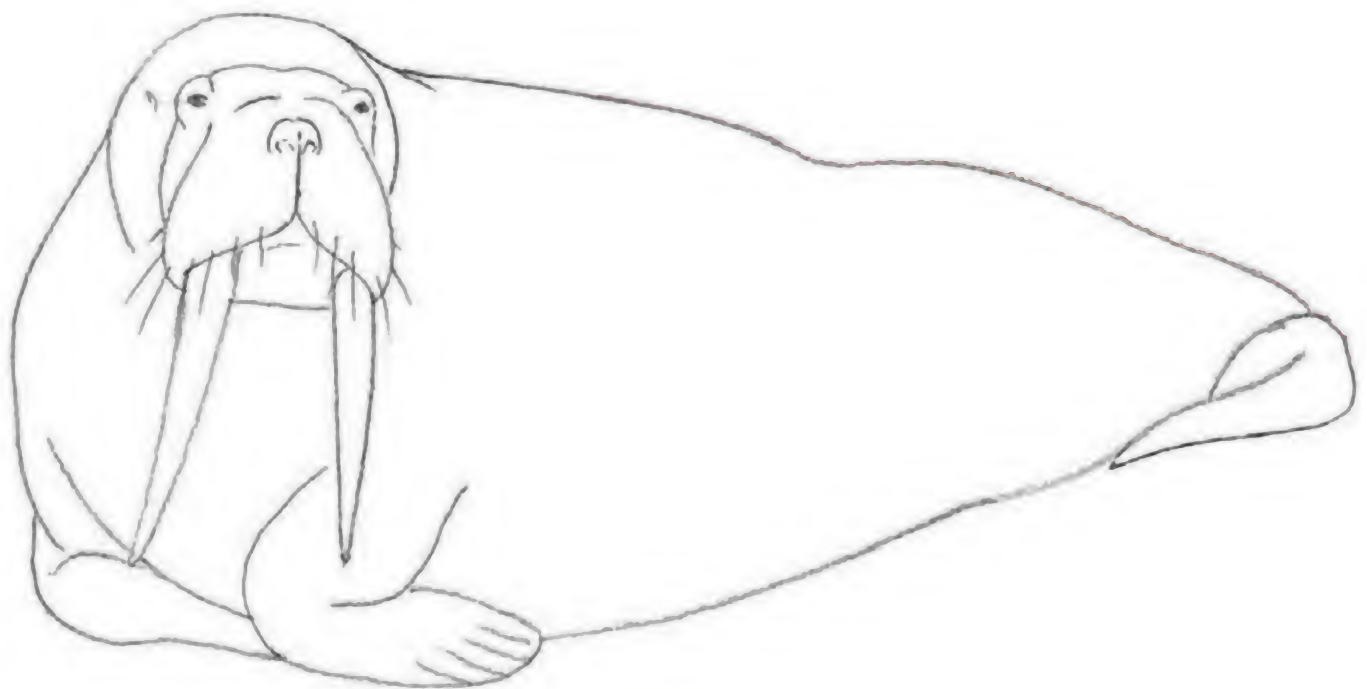
OCEAN BASICS

The deepest canyon on Earth is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean! It's called the "Mariana Trench," and its deepest point is 36,000 feet below sea level.

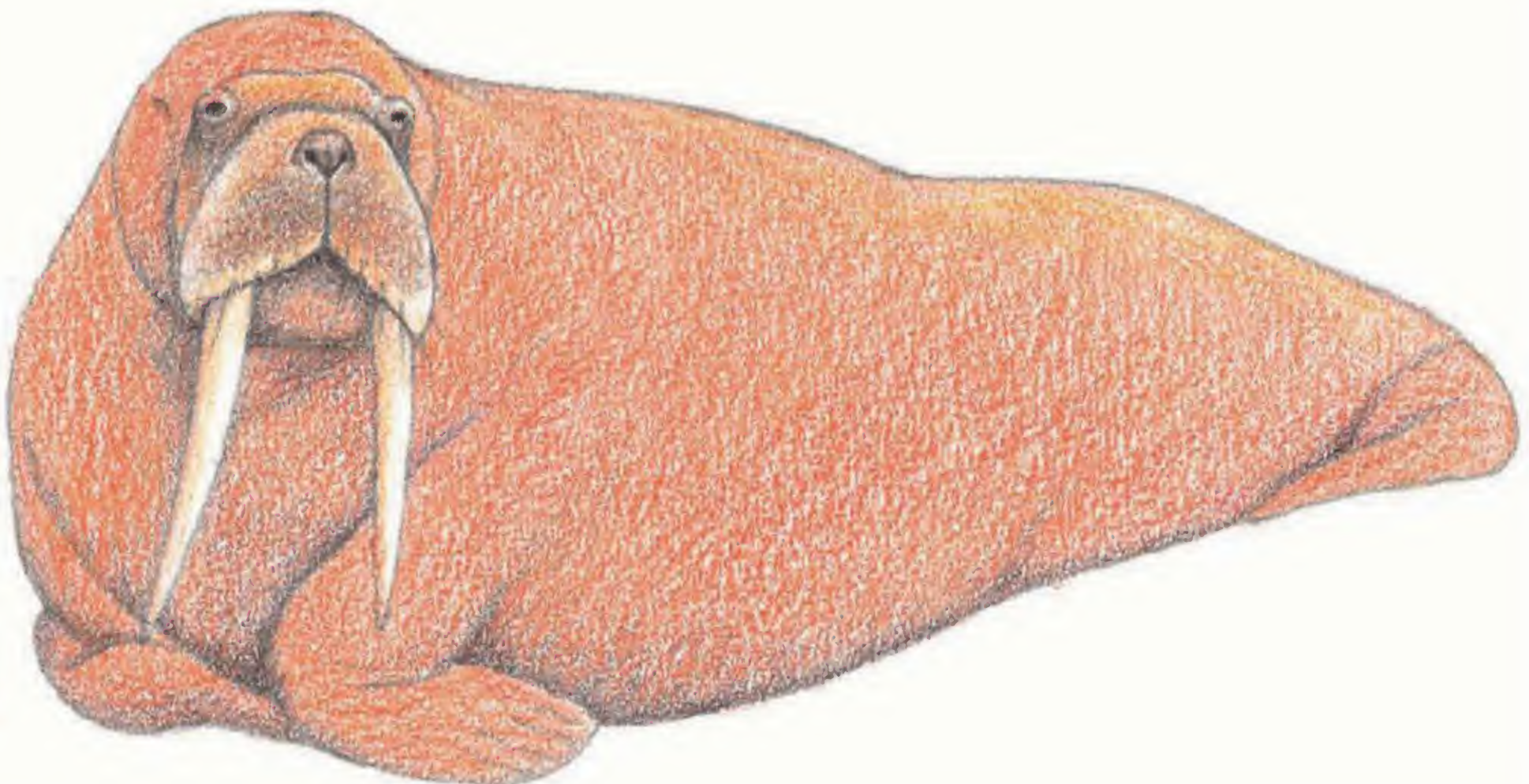
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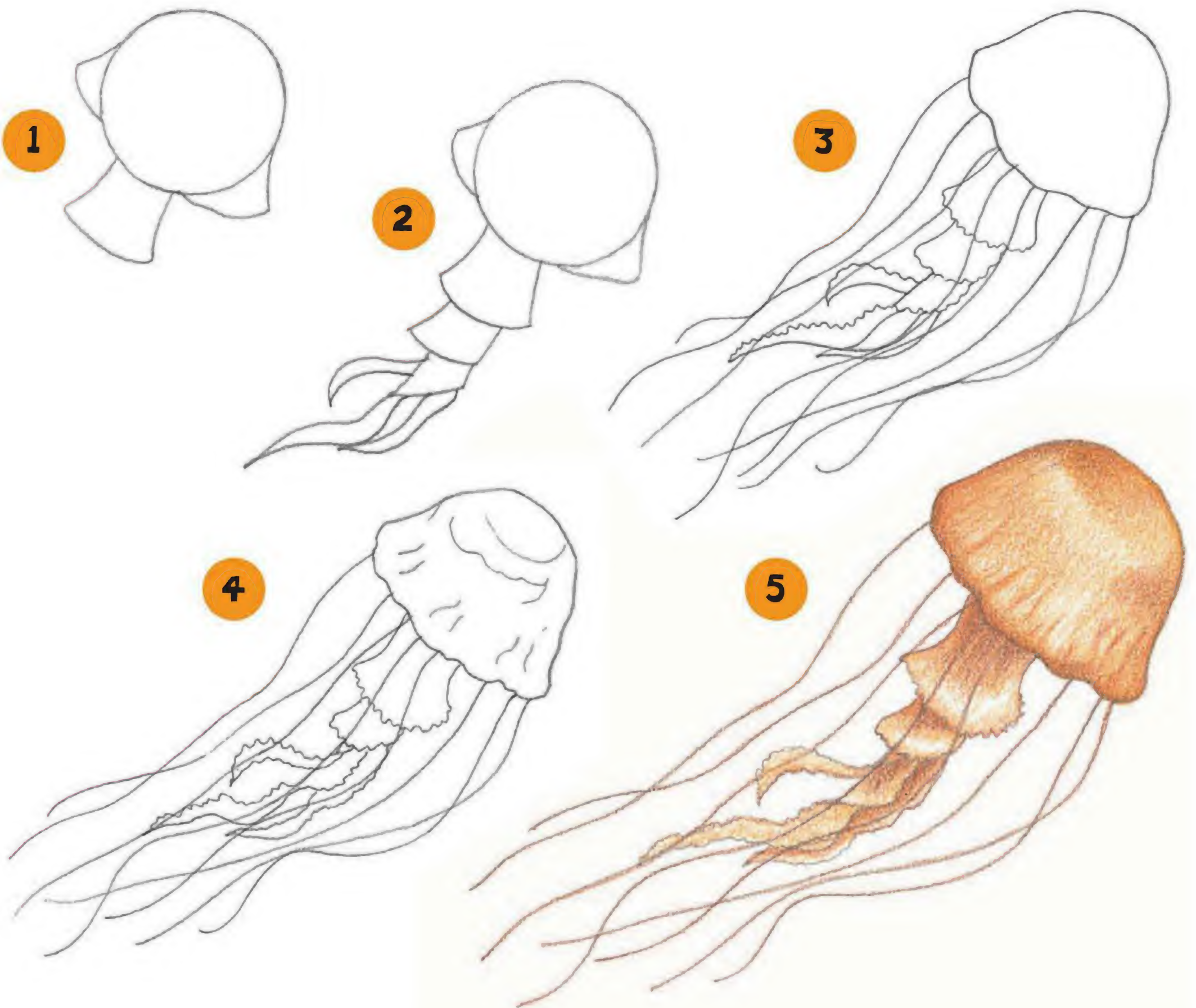


6



JELLYFISH

A jellyfish looks like a bell with ribbons trailing behind it, but don't be fooled by its beauty. The "ribbons" are tentacles that sting!

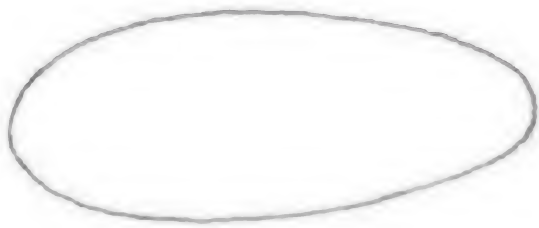


FUN FACT

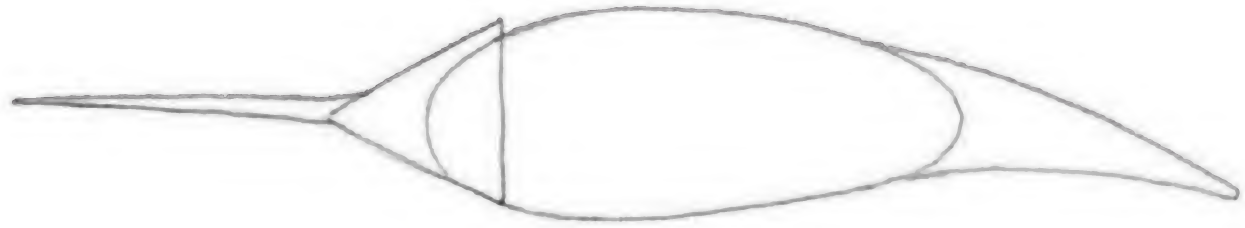
The jellyfish has no lungs, gills, or internal organs for breathing. Instead it "breathes" through the thin walls of its body and long, stringy tentacles.

SWORDFISH

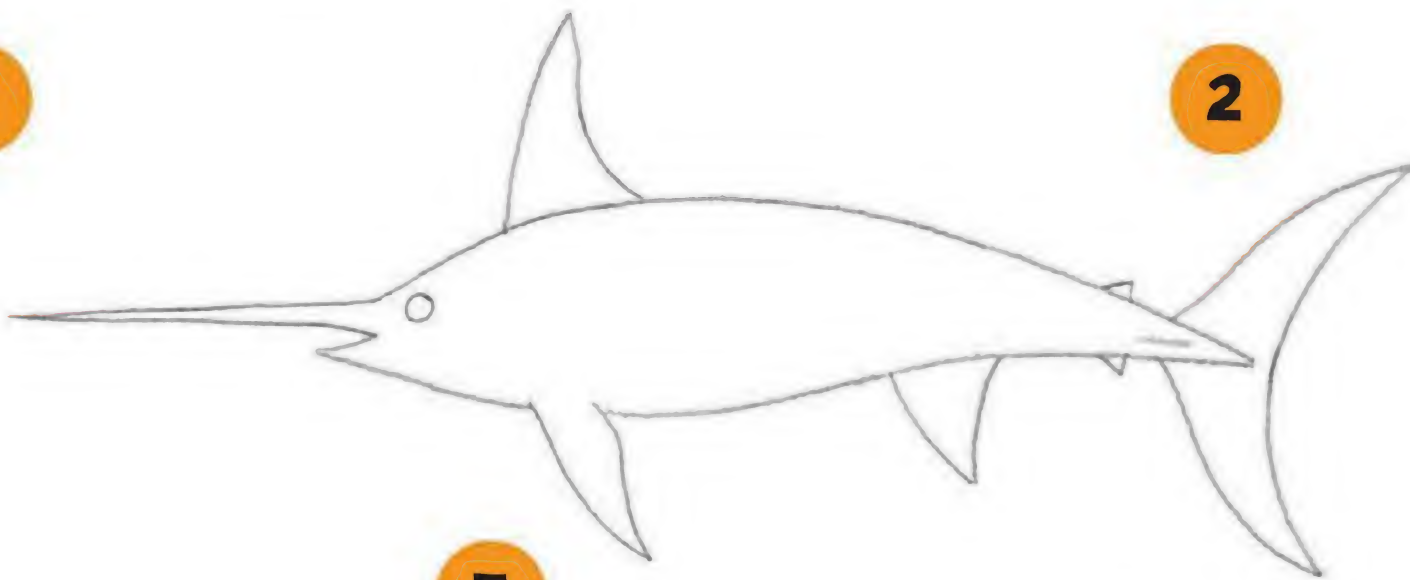
This fish's long, sharp bill resembles a sword, creating a streamlined shape that's perfect for speedy swimming!



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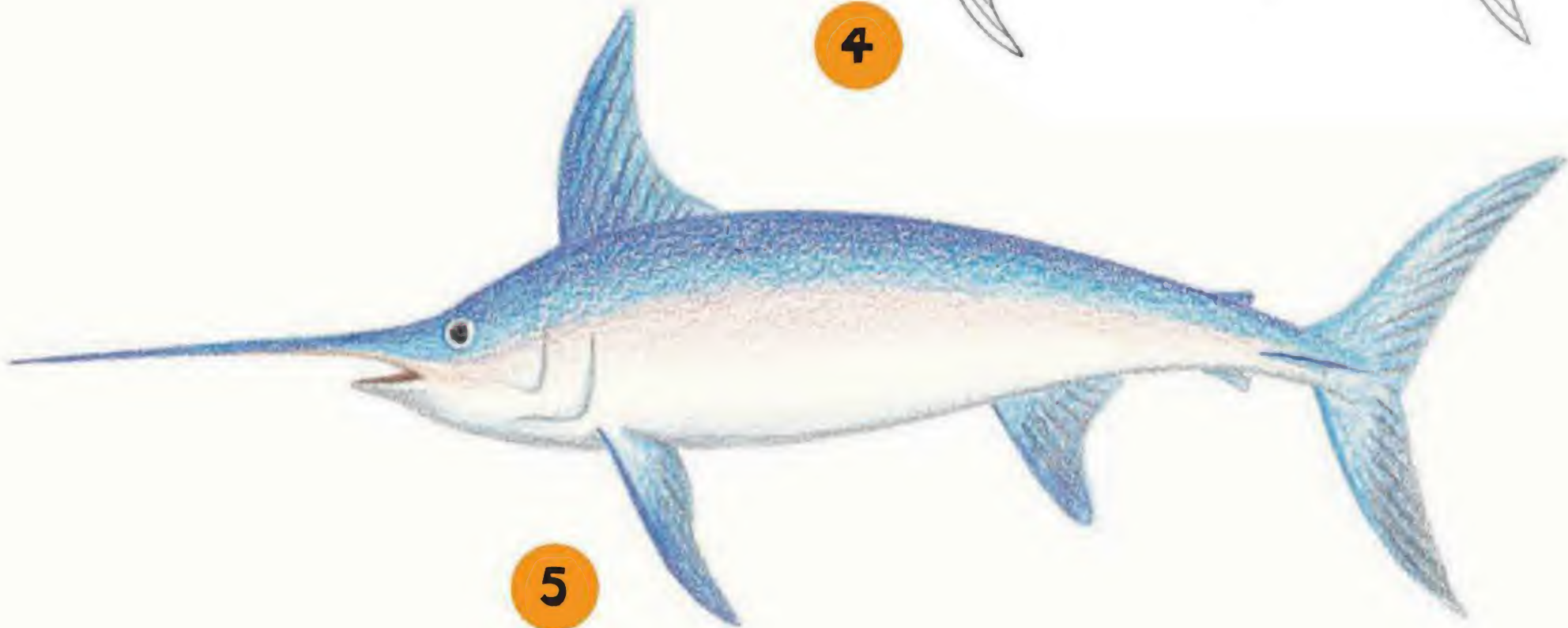
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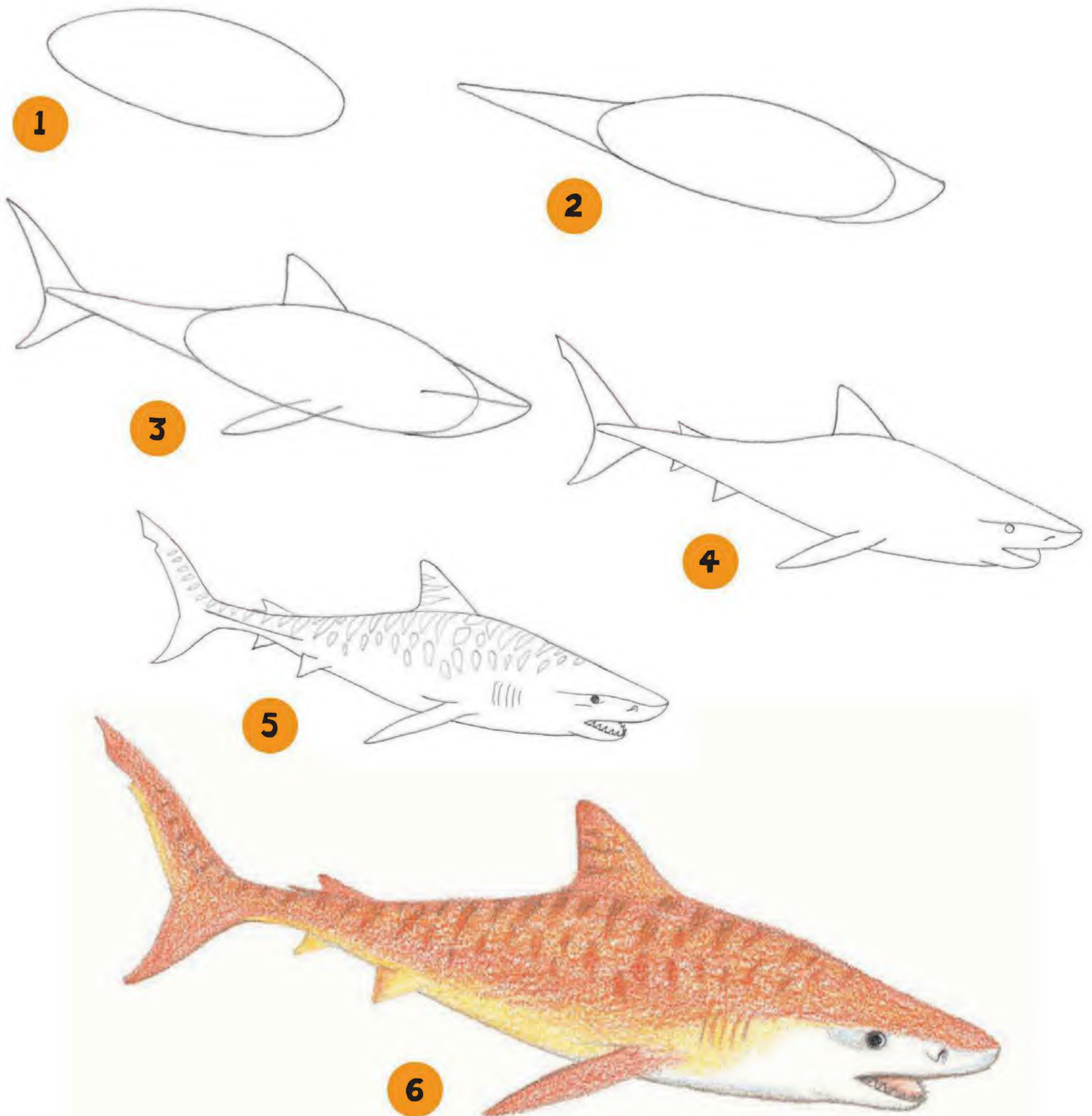
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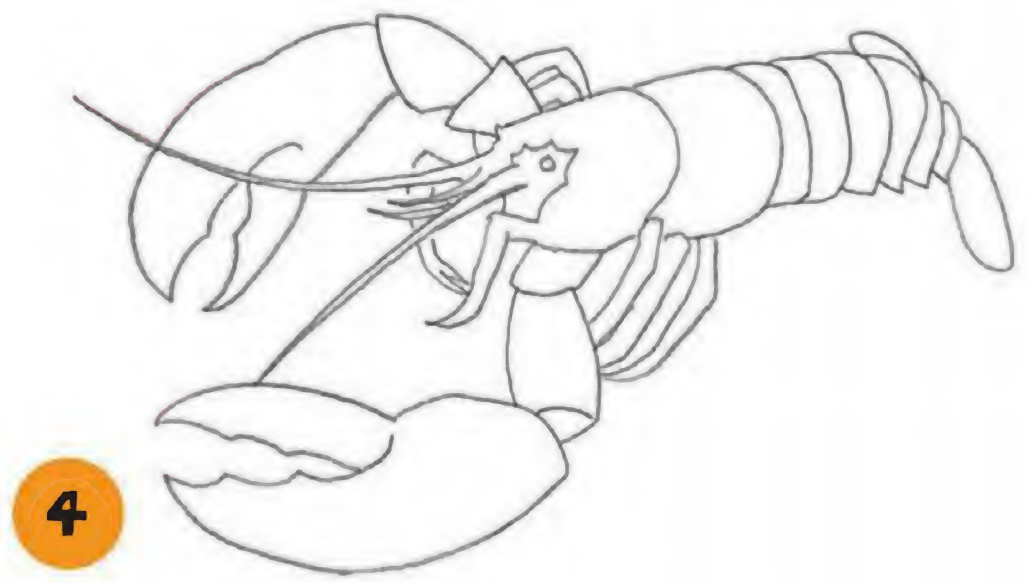
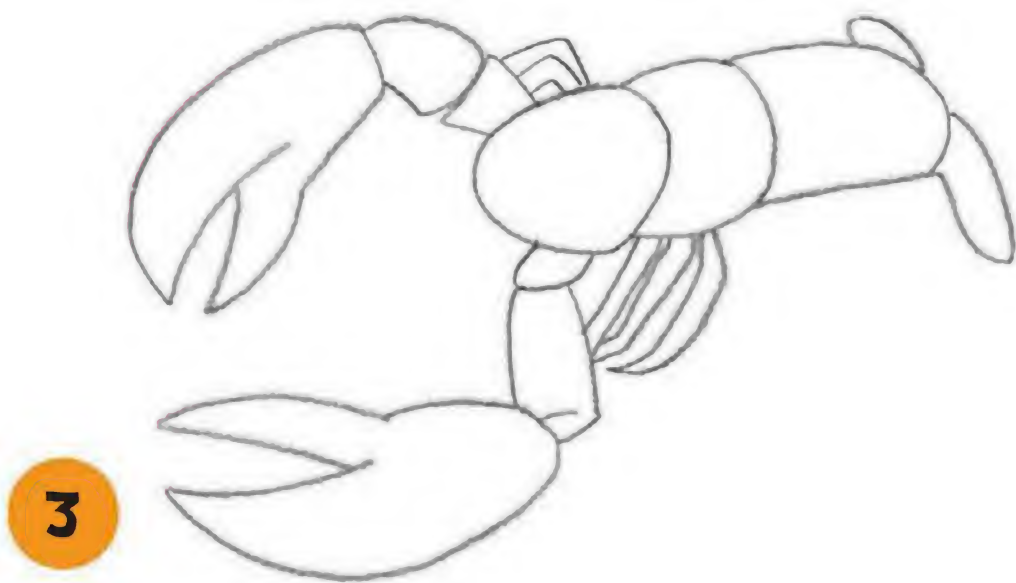
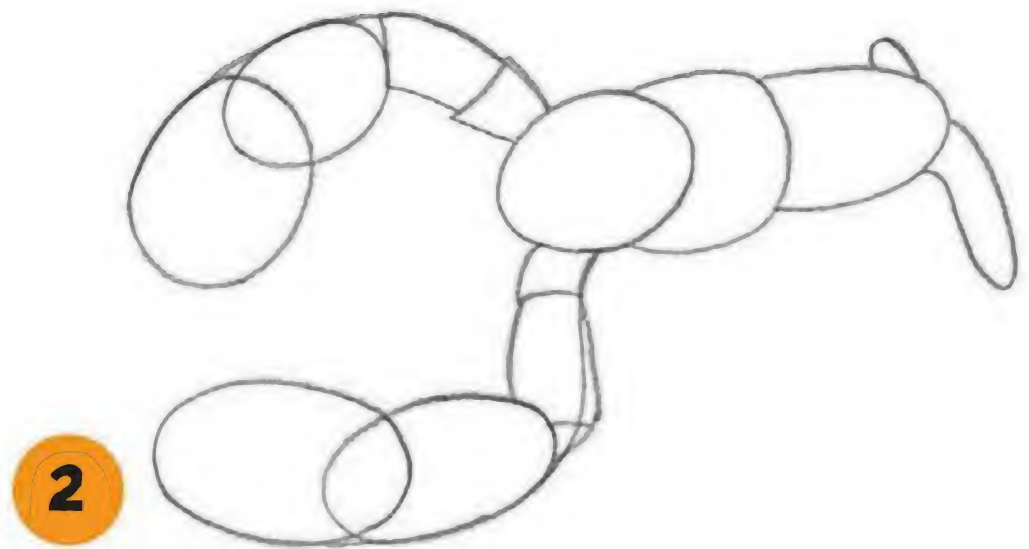
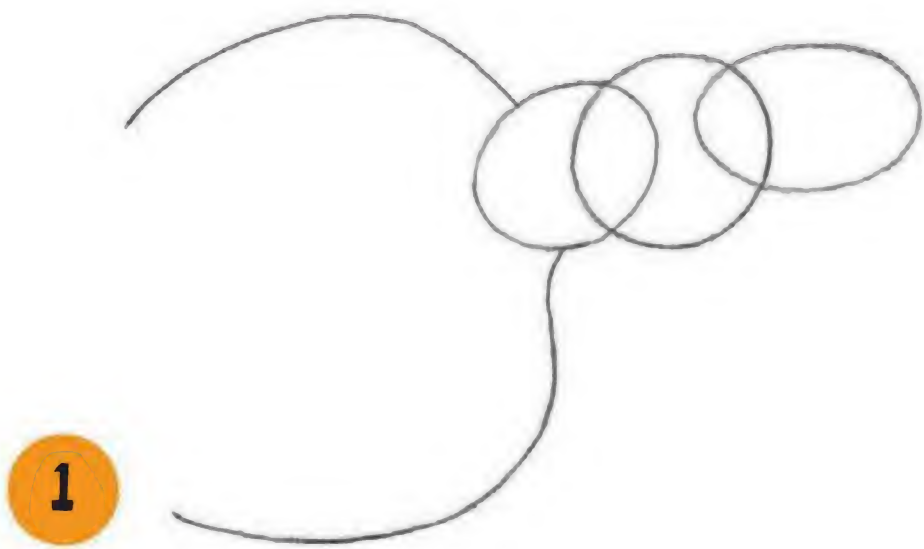
Tiger Shark

Why is the tiger shark so easy to pick out in a lineup? Because it has dark markings on its back that resemble a tiger's stripes!



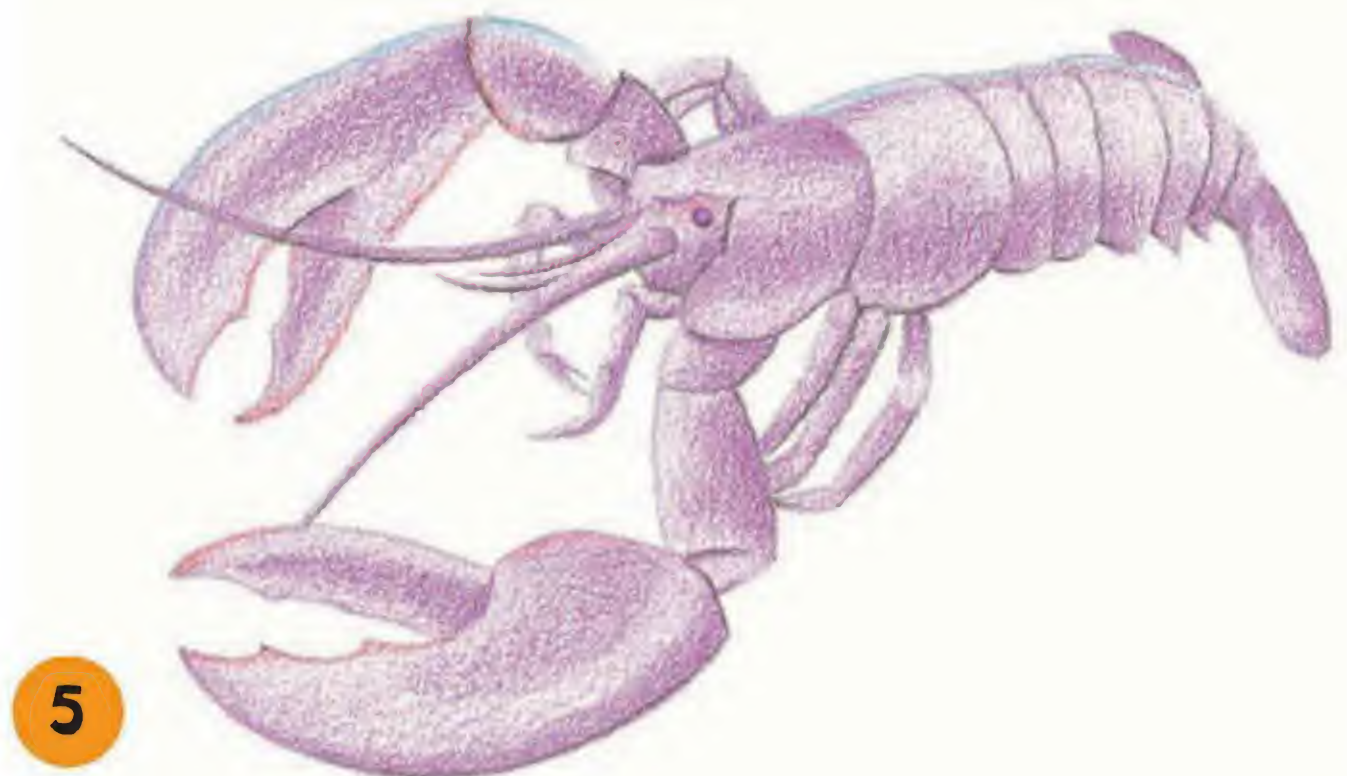
LOBSTER

This crawling crustacean is made up of many small parts: eight legs, two claws, six abdominal sections, two feelers, and one tail.



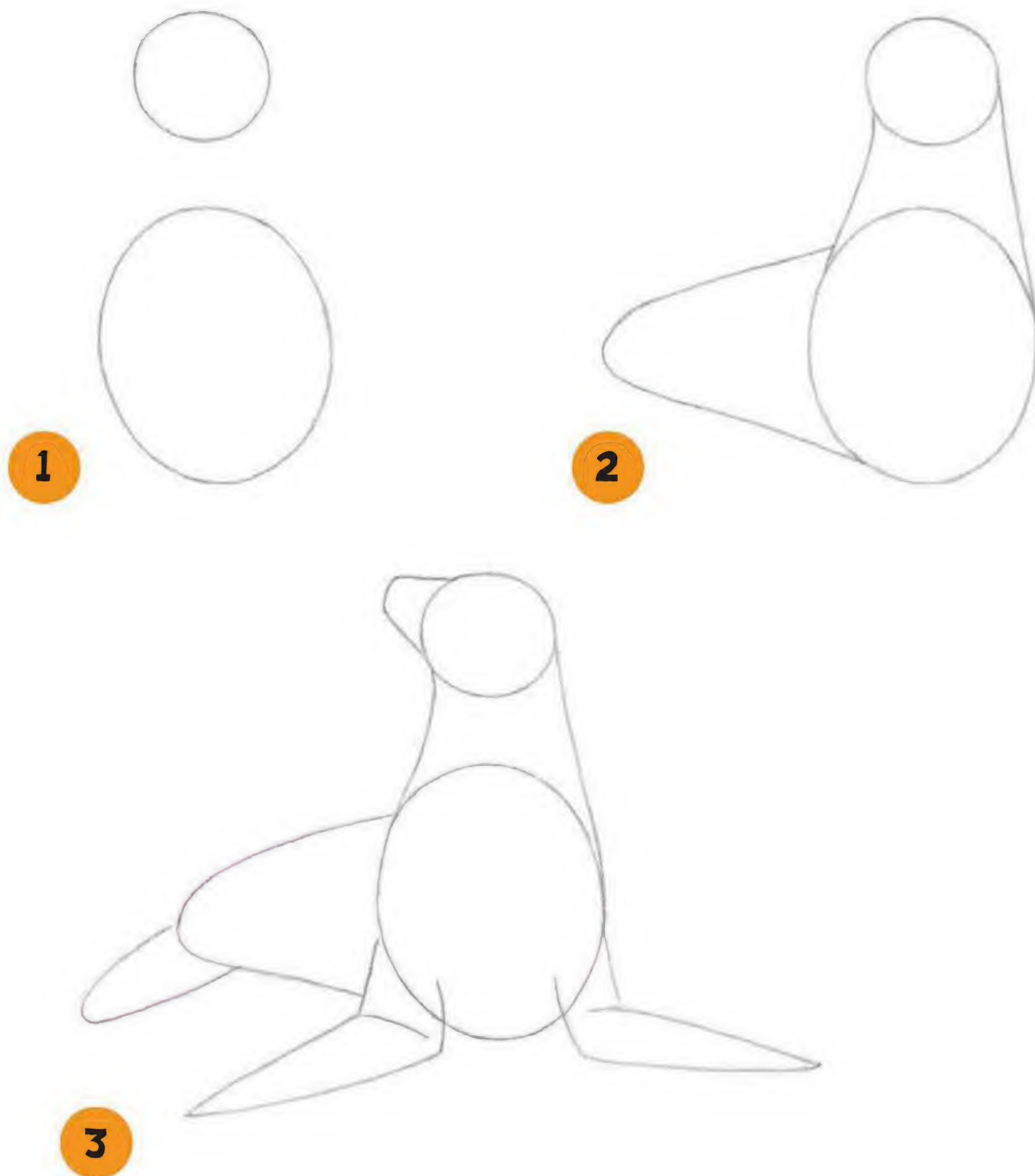
FUN FACT

About once a year, a lobster goes through a process called "molting." During this time, the lobster's shell (or exoskeleton) becomes too small and splits. The lobster then leaves its protective shell behind and gradually grows another one.



SEA LION

start this sea lion with a circle for the head and an oval for the body. Then finish with a velvety brown coat!

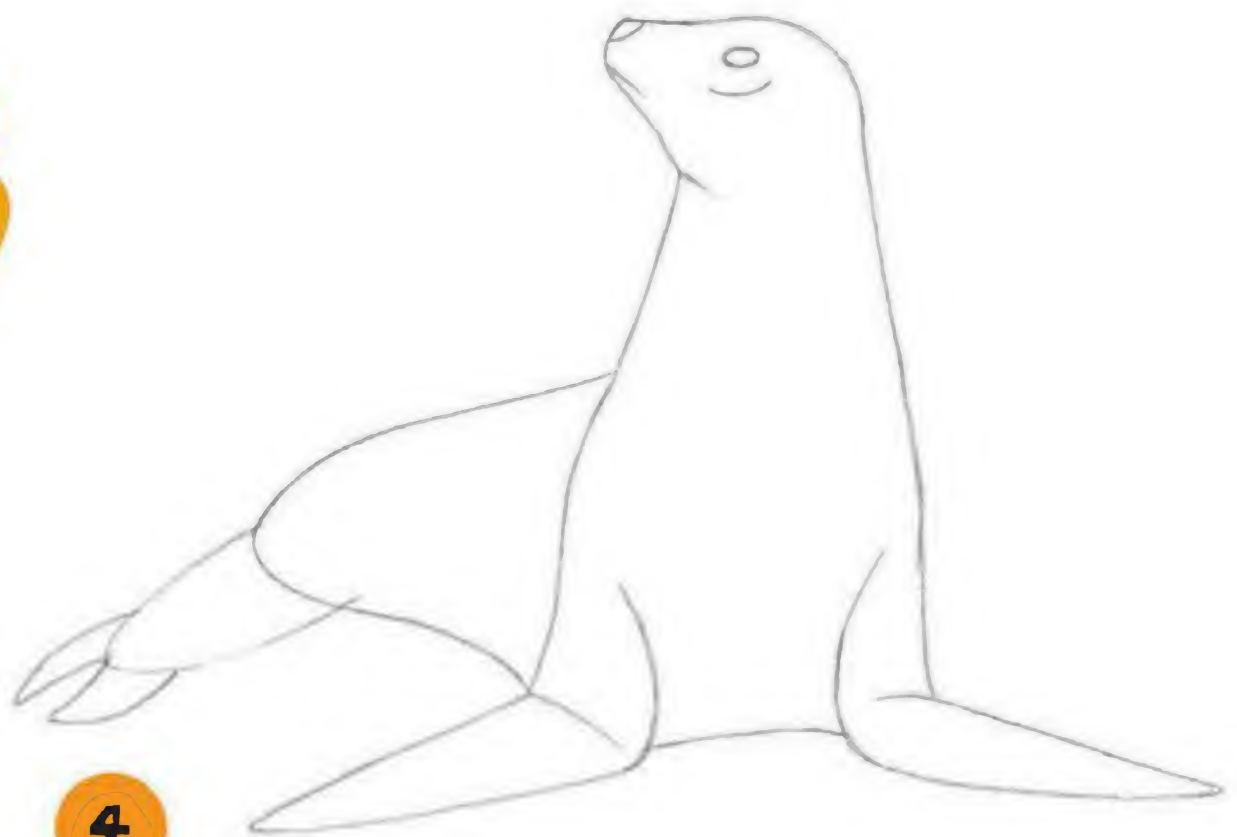


FUN FACT

When a sea lion swims, its front flippers push it forward while its back flippers steer. To help the sea lion move on land, the back flippers can also rotate forward under its body, acting as feet!

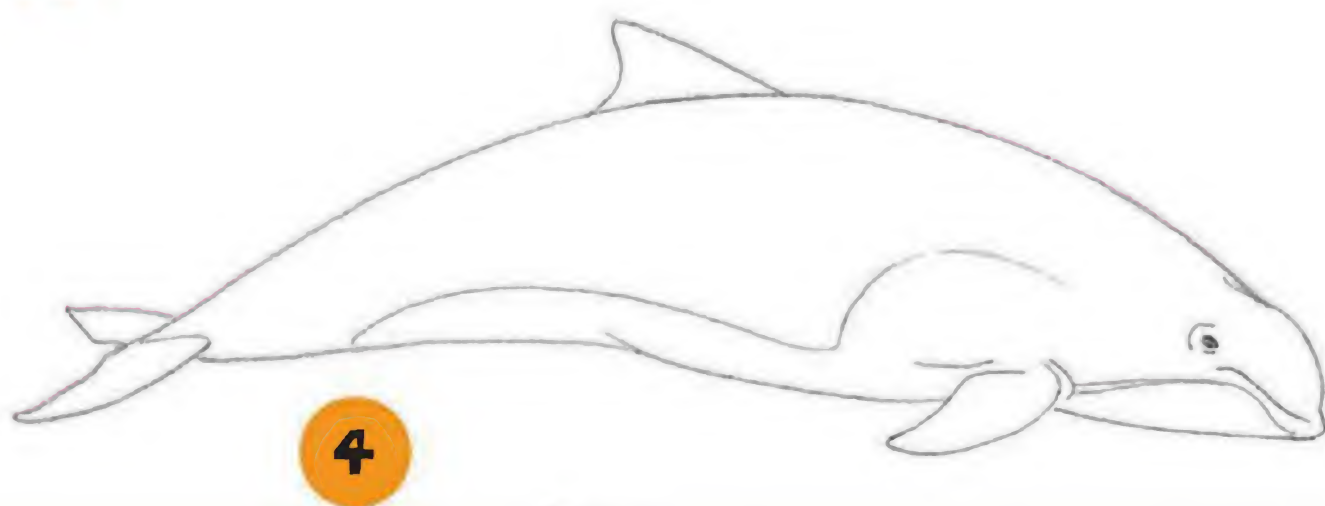
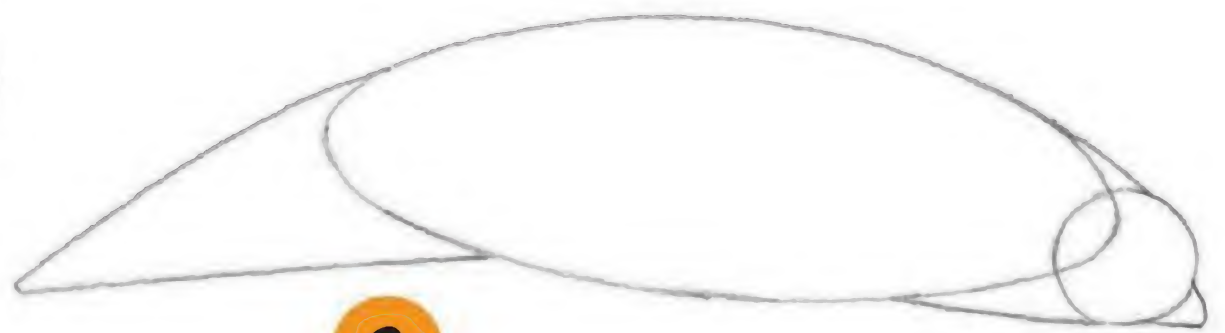
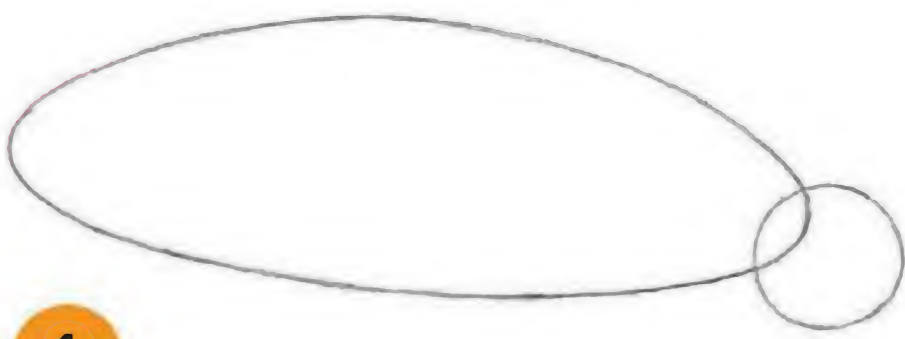
OCEAN BASICS

The average temperature of the oceans around the world is about 39°F —only 7° above freezing! But water near thermal vents (openings that release heat from Earth's core) can be up to 400°F !



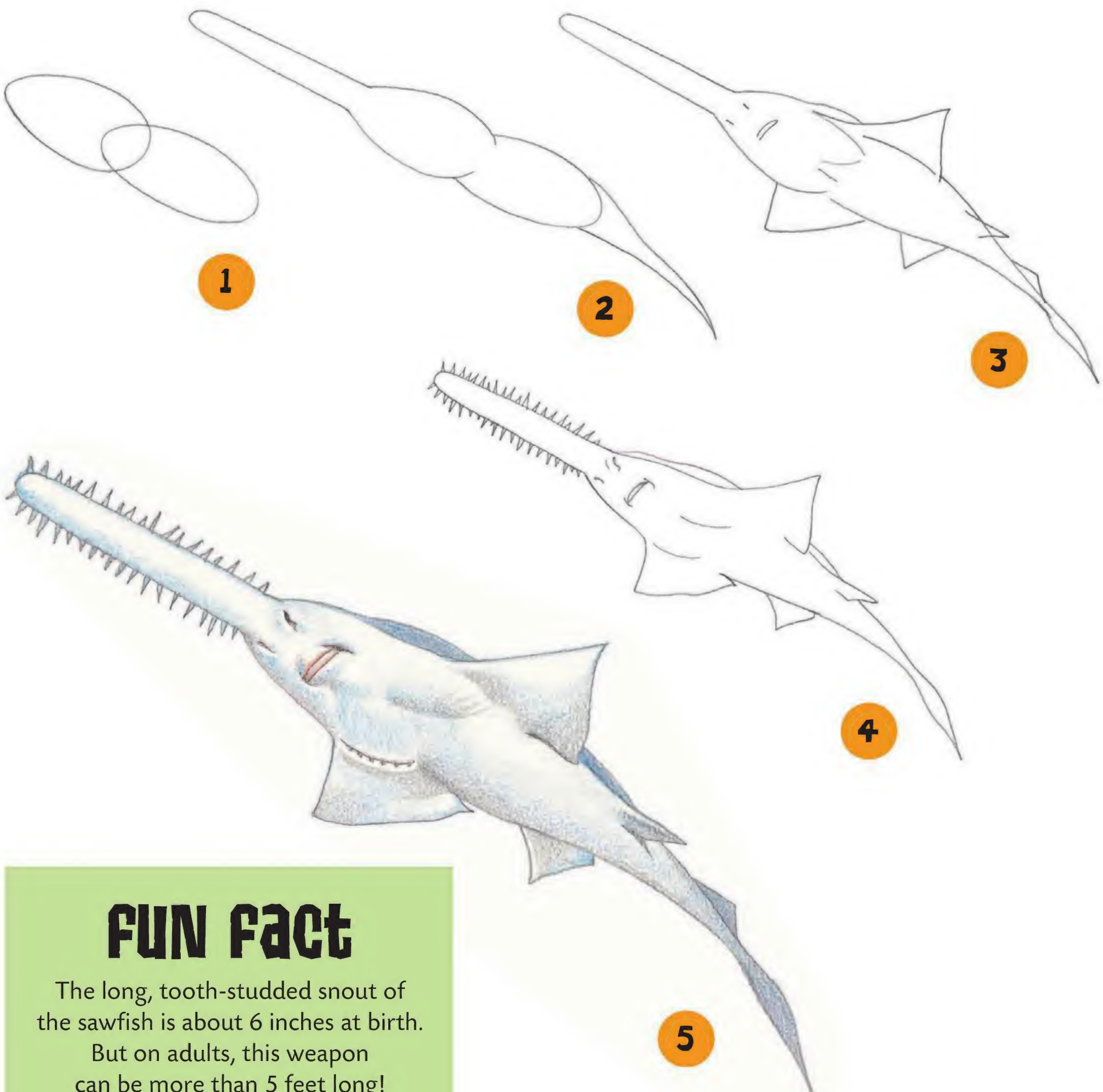
PORPOISE

Although it's often confused with the dolphin, the porpoise has a less visible beak, its flippers are smaller, and it swims faster.



SAWFISH

The sawfish is a scary-looking relative of the shark. But despite its long, sawlike snout, it isn't a danger to humans.

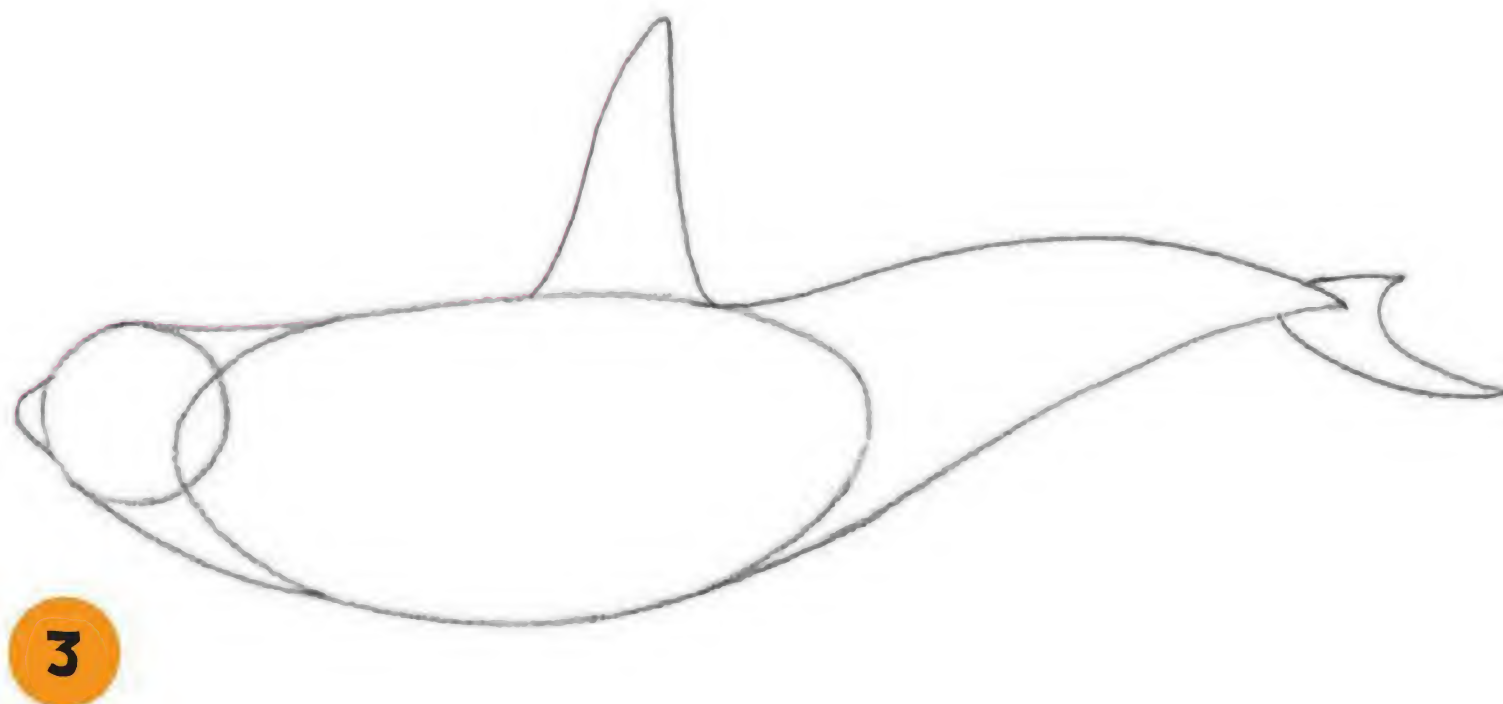
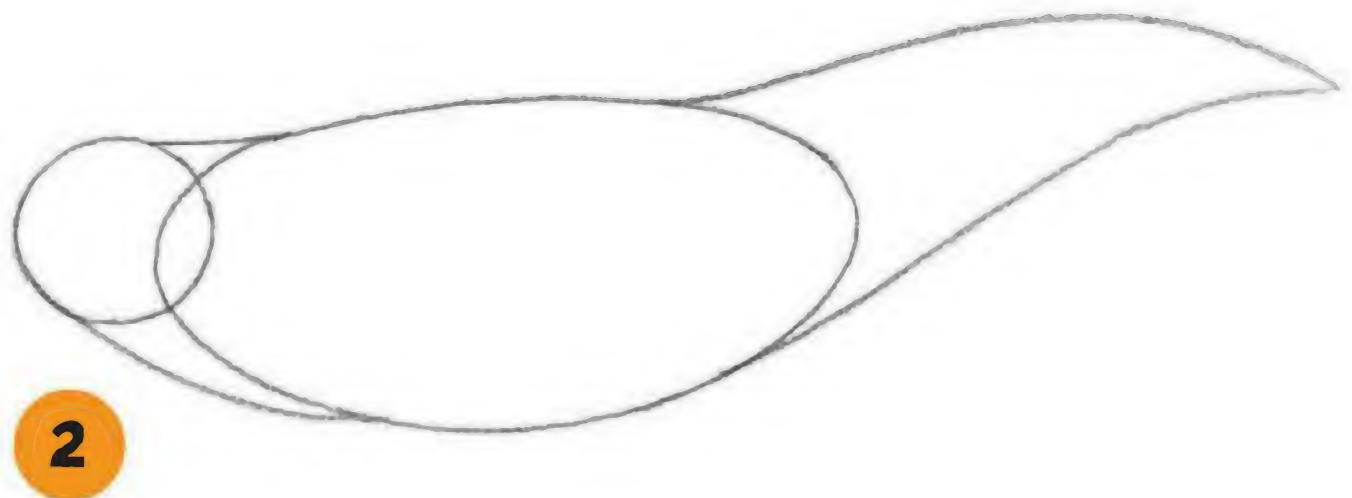
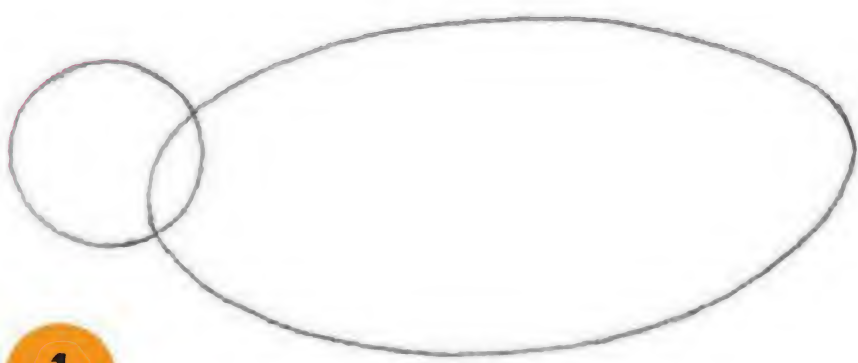


FUN FACT

The long, tooth-studded snout of the sawfish is about 6 inches at birth. But on adults, this weapon can be more than 5 feet long!

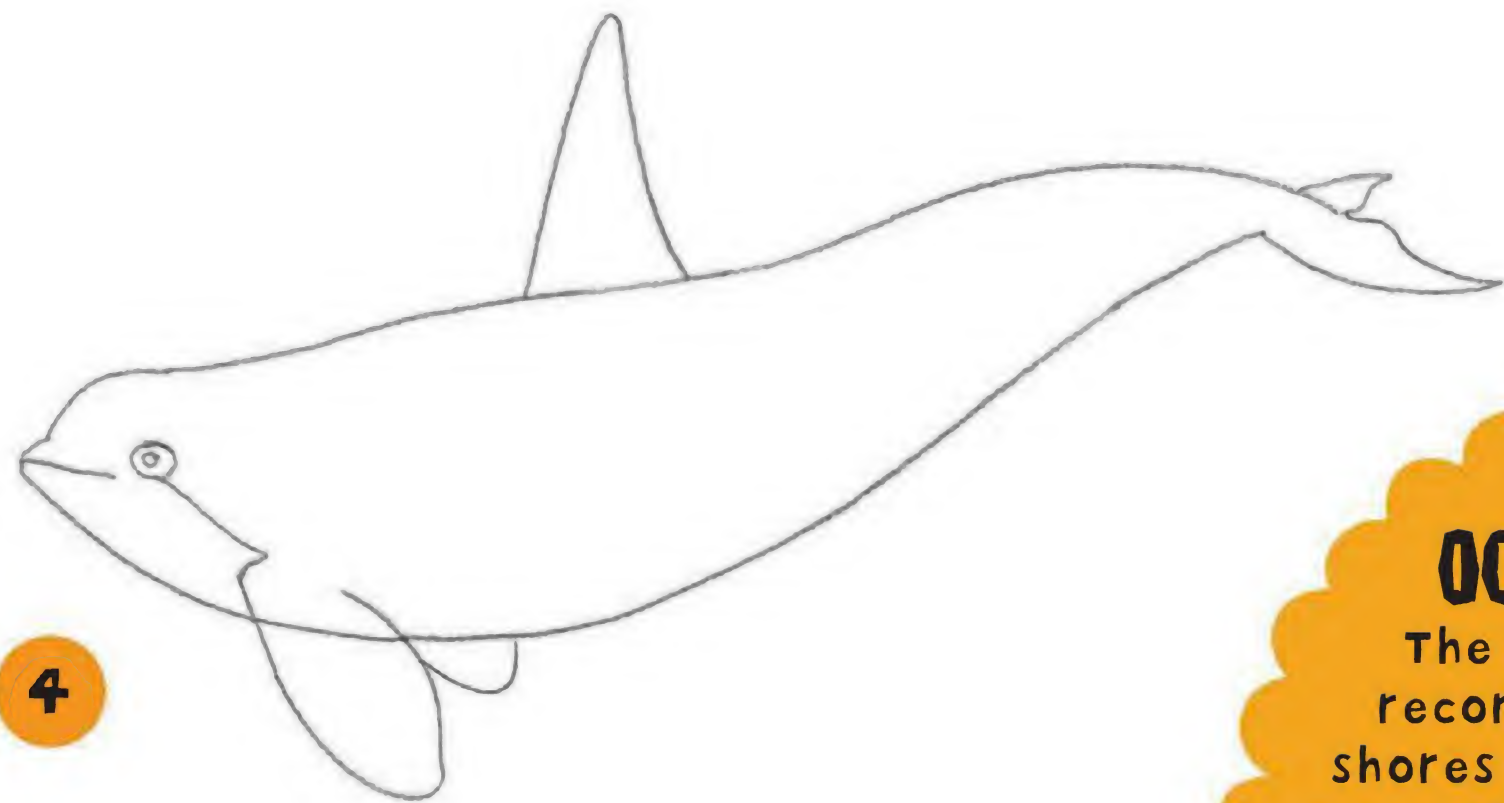
orca

The black and white markings on an orca—or “killer whale”—make this family oriented animal easy to identify!



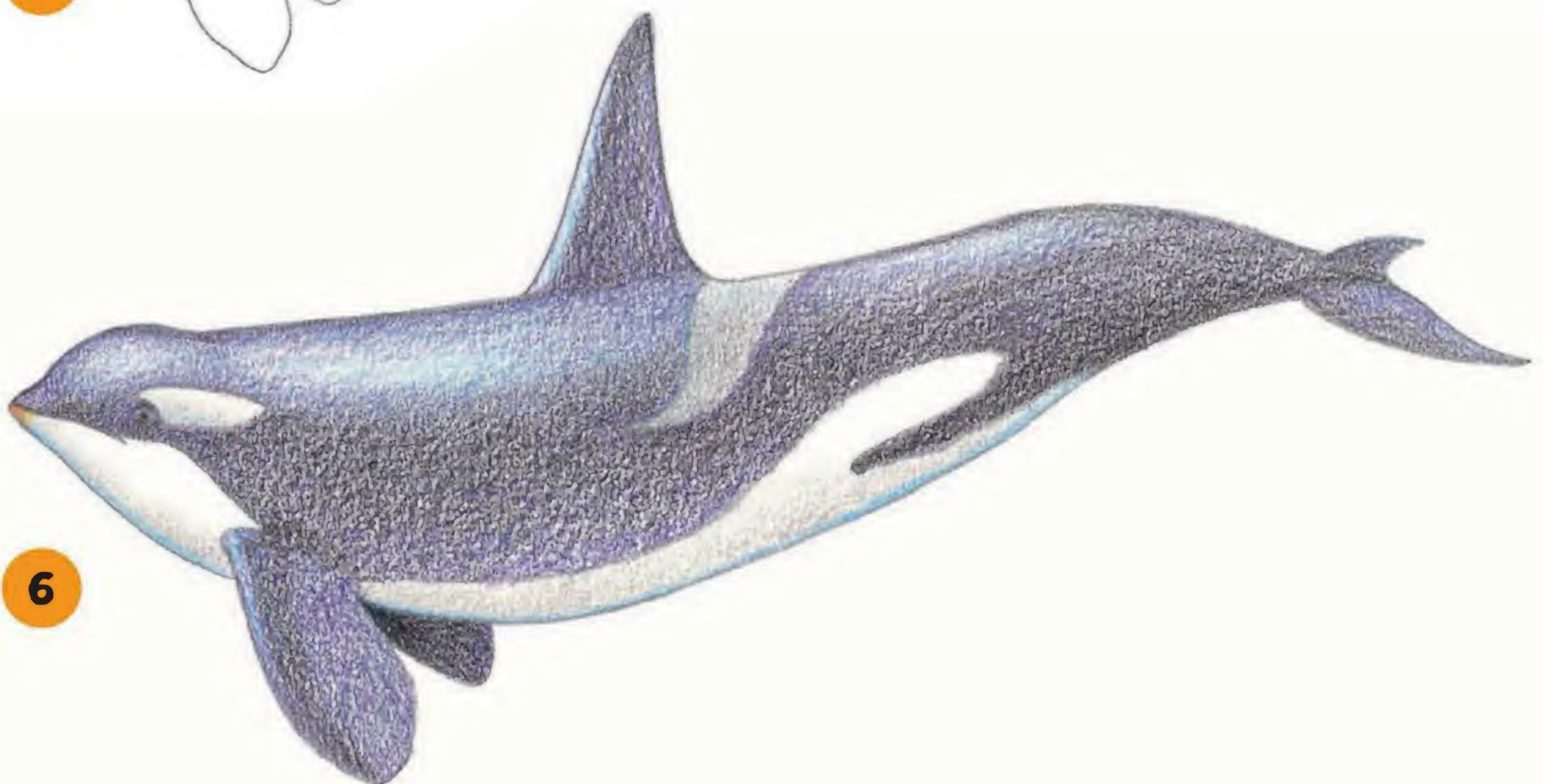
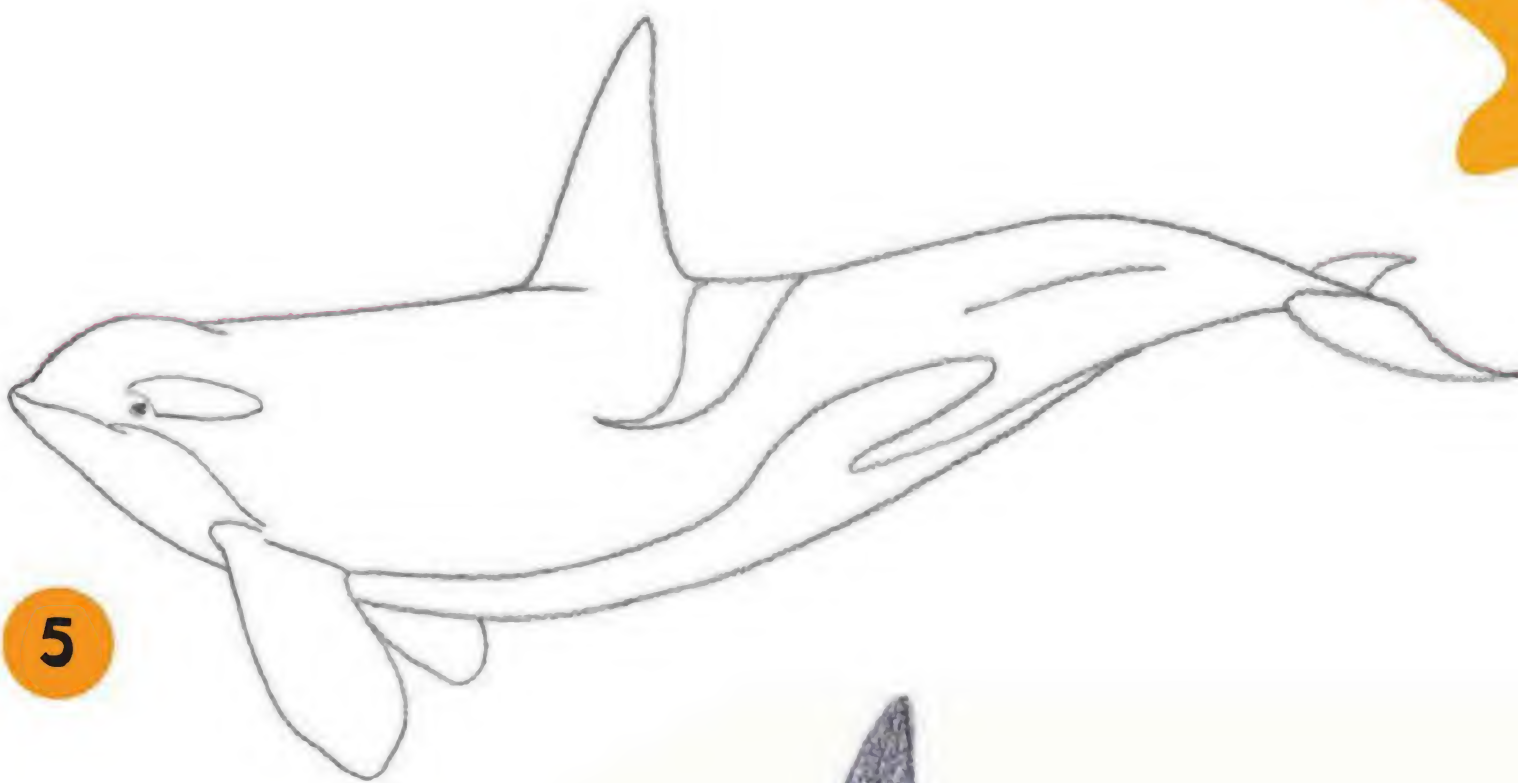
FUN FACT

The orca is an extremely skilled hunter, giving it the nickname “killer whale.” It feeds on a wide range of prey—from small fish to blue whales—but a wild orca has never been known to kill a human being.



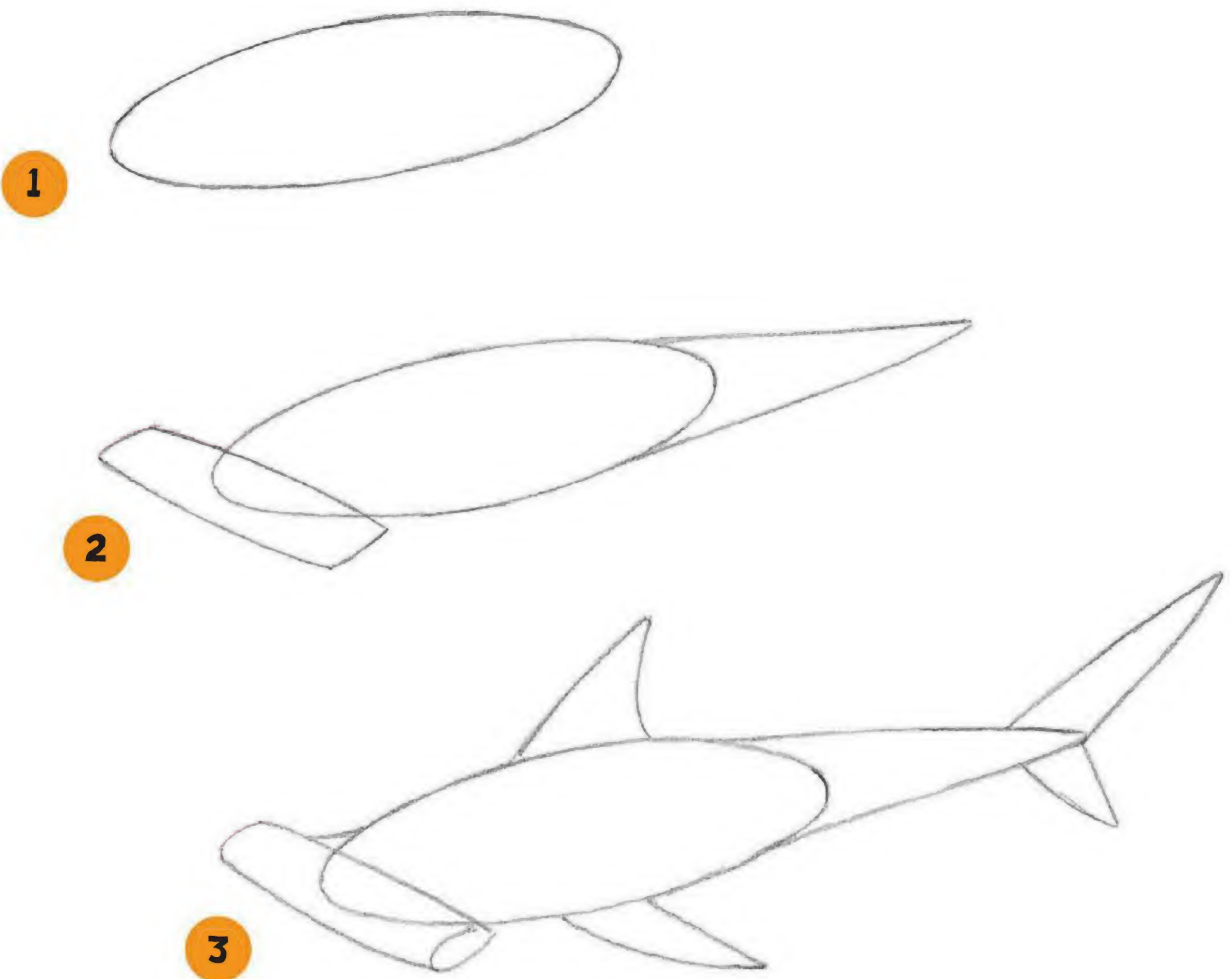
OCEAN BASICS

The largest wave ever recorded crashed on the shores of Alaska in 1958. An 8.3 earthquake caused a large chunk of glacier and dirt to fall into a bay, creating a 1,720-foot swell!



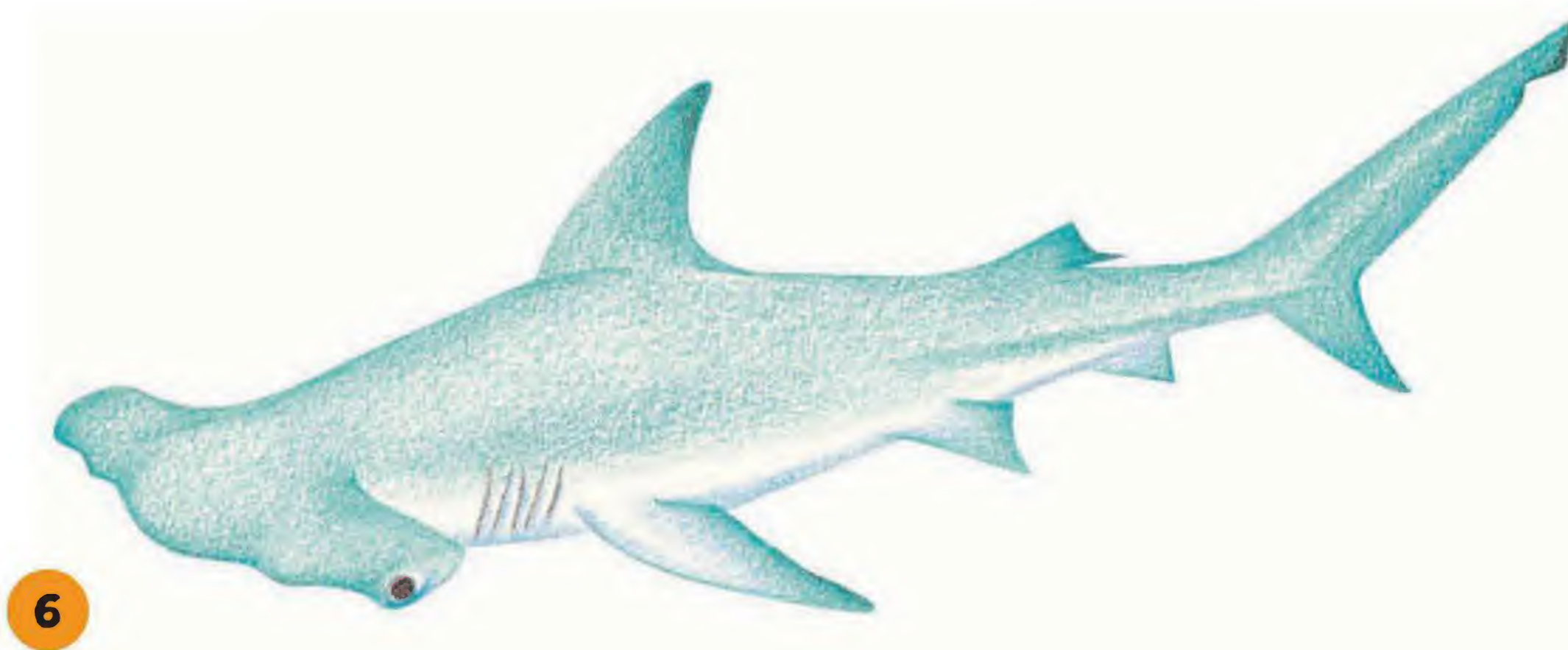
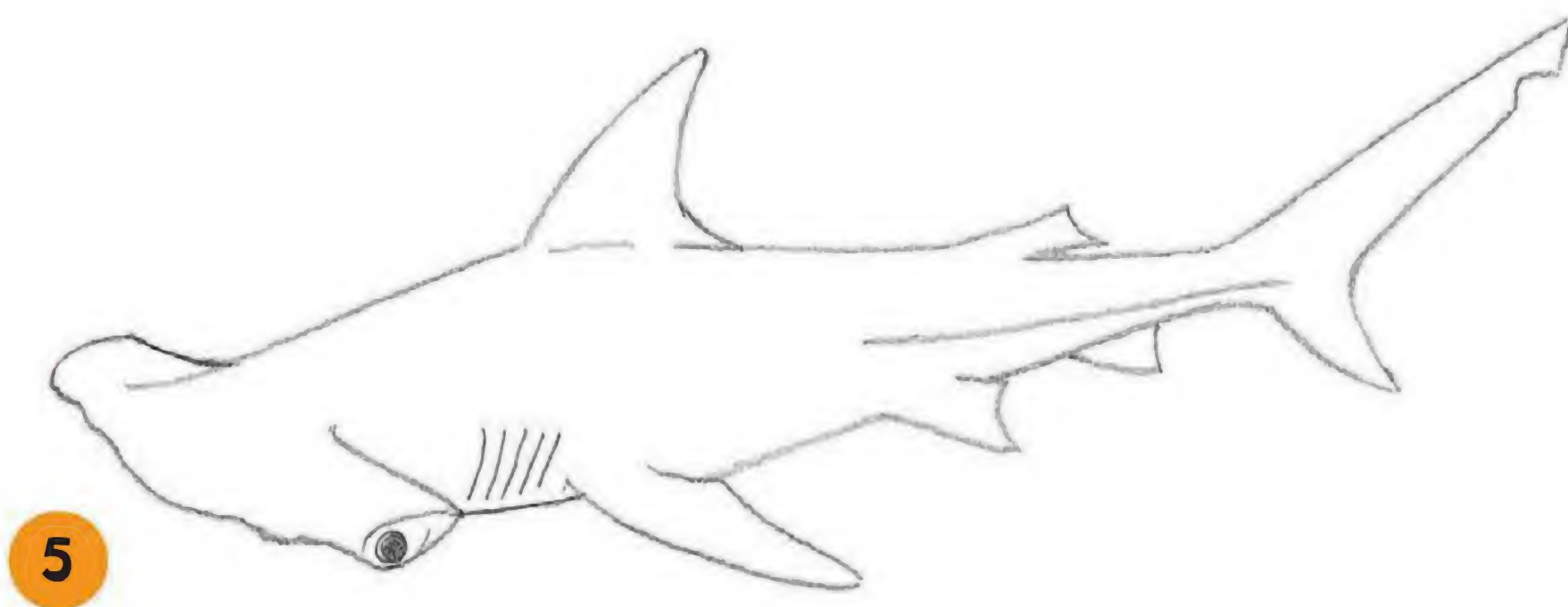
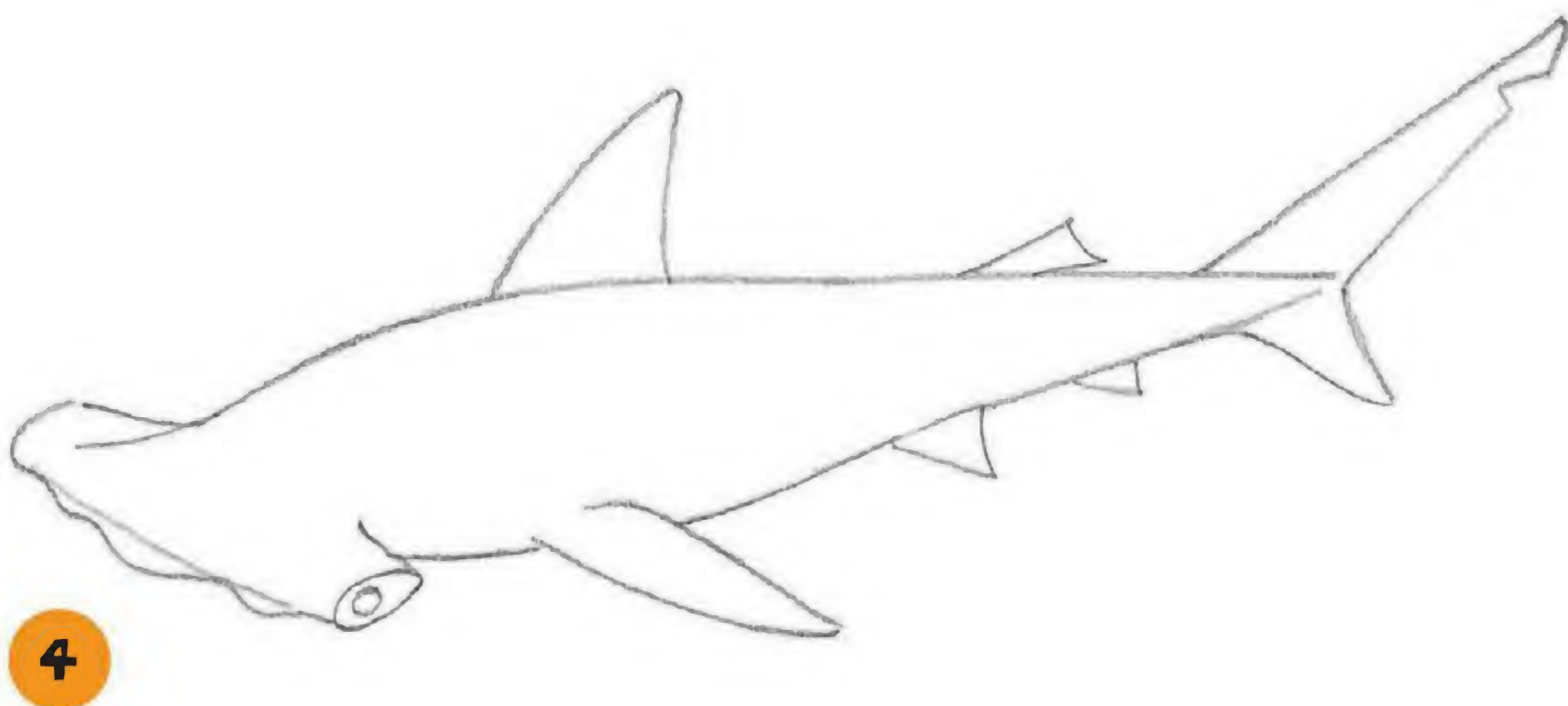
HAMMERHEAD SHARK

This shark is named for its flat, T-shaped head, and its eyes and nostrils are located on opposite sides.



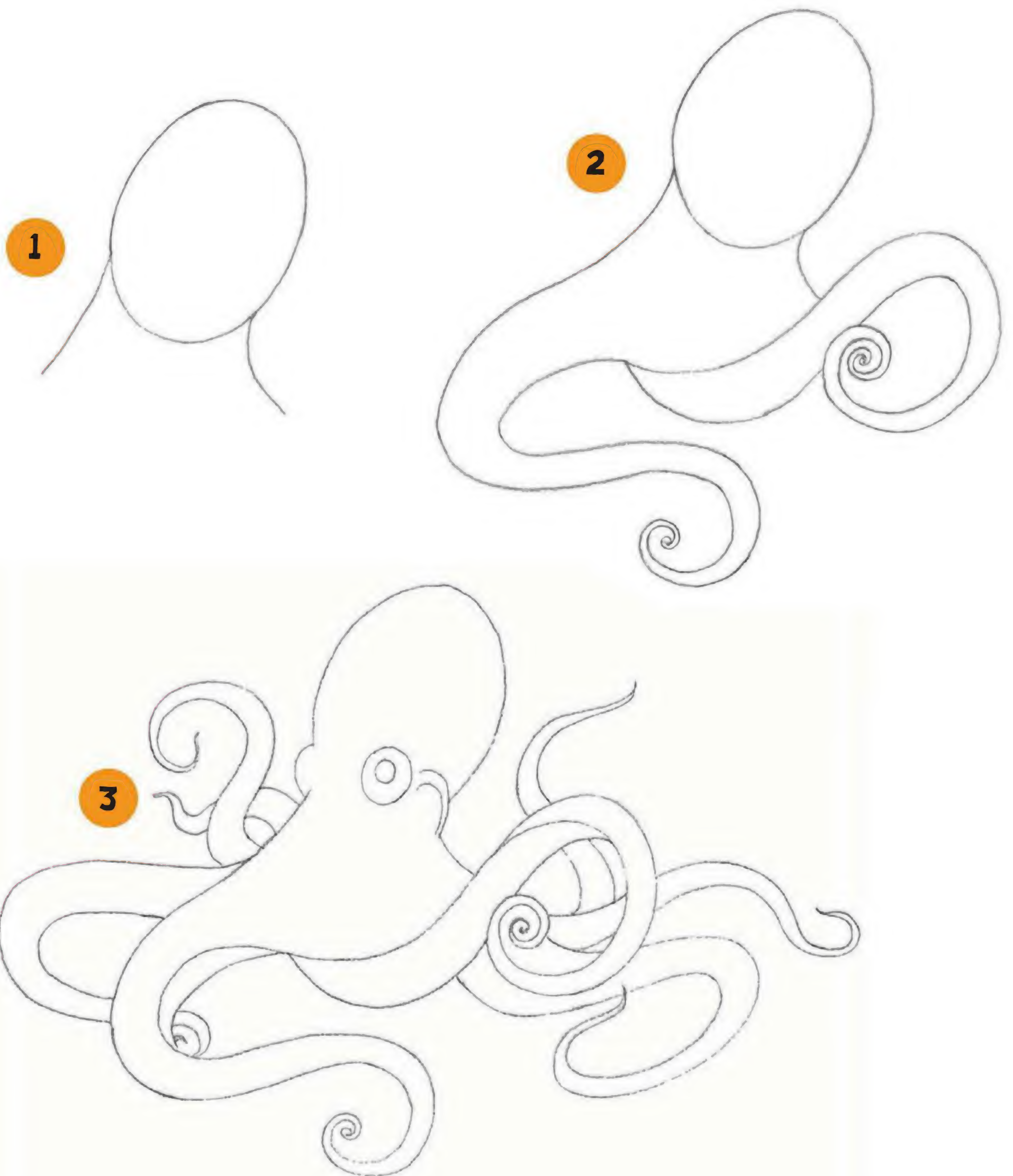
FUN FACT

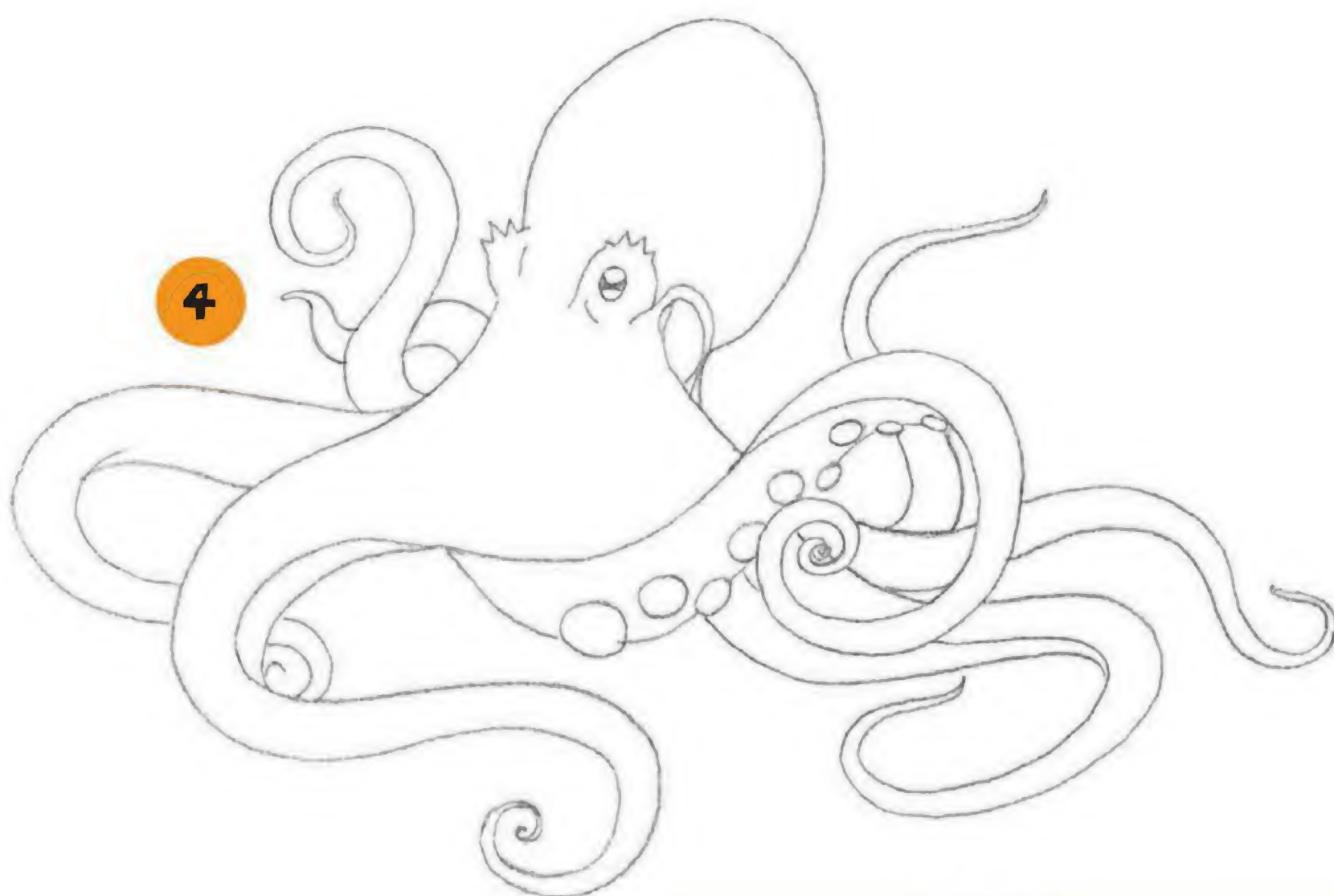
Sharks have a sixth sense that humans do not: They can detect electrical fields around prey with organs called "ampullae," which help them find food in the dark ocean. Studies show that hammerheads have more ampullae than any other shark!



OCTOPUS

The octopus has a soft, oval body and eight arms covered with bubblelike suction cups.



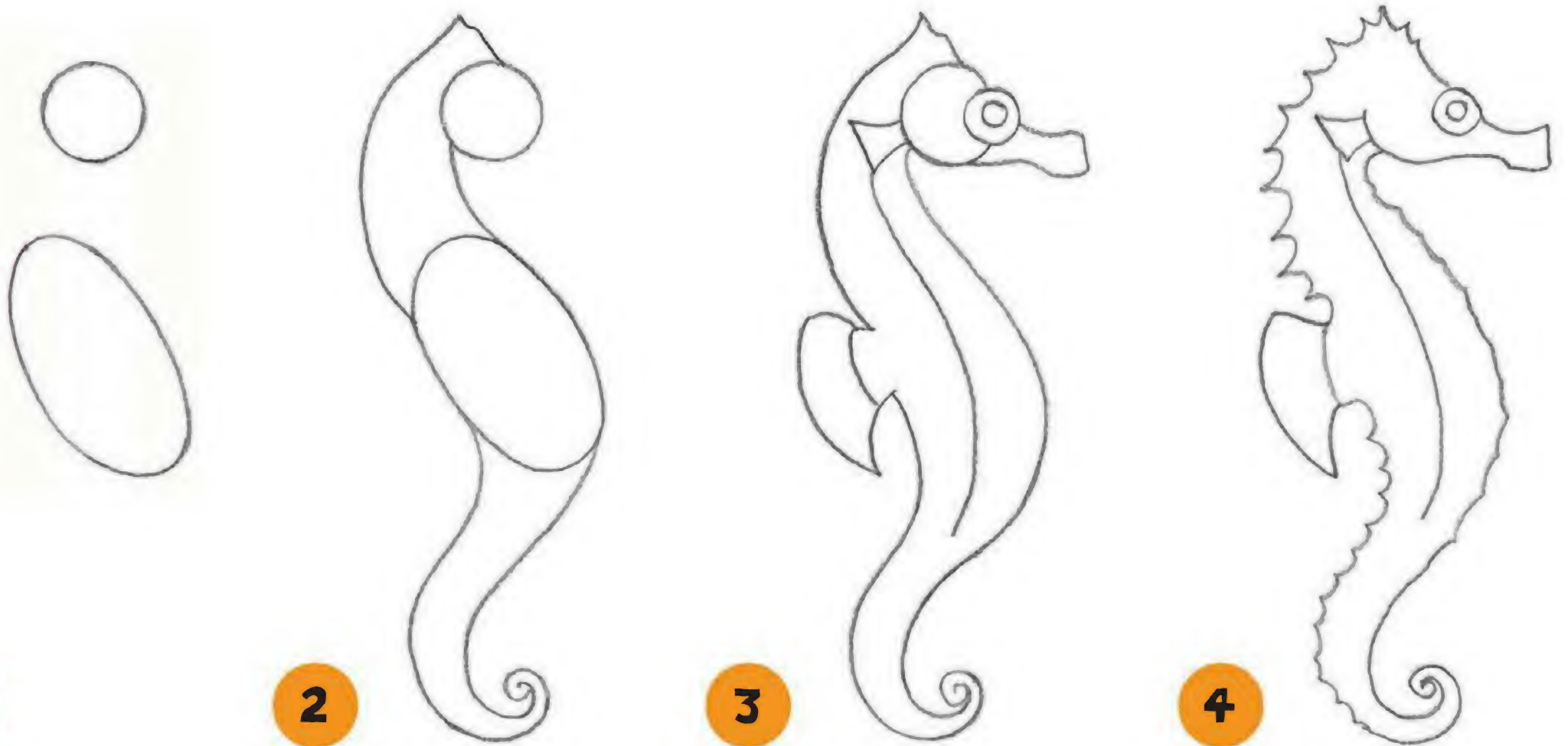


FUN FACT

This animal doesn't just have multiple arms—it has multiple hearts, too! An octopus has three hearts: two for pumping blood through its gills to get oxygen, and one for pumping blood through its entire body.

seahorse

This critter has a horselike head; a spiky, S-shaped body; and a long, curled tail.



FUN FACT

Seahorses have a long, flexible tail that can curl around and grip nearby vegetation and coral. Because some seahorses are only 1-inch tall, they need their grasping tail to avoid getting swept away by the ocean current.

